REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912

WITH THE

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND THE COTTON DUTIES ACT.

MADRAS:

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REVIEW

OF THE

SEA-BORNE TRADE

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912.

General Summary.—In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade foreign and coasting, inclusive of Government transactions, of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1912, is compared with the value of the trade in each of the preceding two years and with the average of the five years ending with 1908-1909 :—

Total trade.	Average for the five years ending 1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	Percentage of difference in 1911-1912.
(1) *Foreign Trade.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Imports—						
Merchandise	9,41,93,950	9,46,41,251	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,117	+ 1,05,60,076	+ 10
Gold	44,14,656	1,09,49,821	49,16,560	24,28,890	— 24,87,670	— 51
Silver	18,22,726	20,42,933	22,80,036	18,02,331	— 4,77,705	— 21
Total, Imports (private) ..	10,04,31,332	10,76,34,005	11,35,58,637	12,11,53,338	+ 75,94,701	+ 7
Government stores	45,90,711	39,77,234	31,26,693	37,03,479	+ 6,76,780	+ 18
Do. treasure	..	.		..	..	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	10,49,61,043	11,16,11,239	11,66,85,330	12,48,56,811	+ 81,71,481	+ 7
Exports—						
Indian produce, etc.	16,82,60,245	19,37,07,423	20,89,63,213	22,88,51,438	+ 1,98,88,225	+ 9
Foreign merchandise	12,25,633	14,42,681	18,36,715	21,55,257	+ 3,18,542	+ 17
Gold	1,94,767	3,419	2,290	10,30,665	+ 10,28,375	..
Silver	27,58,200	75,54,520	68,78,649	32,51,355	— 36,27,294	— 53
Total, Exports (private) ..	17,24,38,845	20,27,08,043	21,76,80,867	23,52,88,715	+ 1,76,07,848	+ ·3
Government stores	1,16,044	1,20,738	61,105	2,09,667	+ 1,48,562	+ 243
Do. treasure	..	..	..	..	.	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	17,25,54,889	20,28,28,781	21,77,41,972	23,54,98,382	+ 1,77,56,410	+ 8
Aggregate Foreign trade ..	27,75,15,932	31,44,40,020	33,44,27,302	36,03,55,193	+ 25,9,27,891	+ 8
(2) *Coasting Trade.*						
Imports—						
Indian produce	5,74,56,844	9,10,76,469	7,96,97,000	6,95,14,162	— 1,01,82,838	— 13
Foreign merchandise	98,45,457	1,04,88,486	1,15,90,747	1,15,58,869	— 31,878	— ·3
Gold	25,753	2,145	39,285	300	— 38,985	— 99
Silver	2,28,063	79,181	3,87,825	2,68,250	— 1,19,575	— 31
Total, Imports (private) ..	6,75,56,117	10,16,46,281	9,17,14,857	8,13,41,581	— 1,03,73,276	— 11
Government stores	13,85,767	11,03,819	9,60,078	13,32,165	+ 3,72,087	+ 39
Do. treasure	6,000	..	..	60,00,000	+ 60,00,000	..
Grand Total, Imports ..	6,89,47,884	10,27,50,100	9,26,74,935	8,86,73,746	— 40,01,189	— 4
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,28,92,540	4,81,24,282	5,04,13,877	6,19,95,502	+ 1,15,81,625	+ 23
Foreign merchandise	14,53,827	12,38,396	13,10,217	13,21,978	+ 11,761	+ 1
Gold	3,468	..	37,500	..	— 37,500	..
Silver	73,837	46,200	3,34,000	1,98,000	— 1,36,000	— 41
Total, Exports (private) ..	5,44,23,672	4,94,08,878	5,20,95,594	6,35,15,480	+ 1,14,19,886	+ 22
Government stores	13,22,307	14,44,527	11,14,185	9,44,266	— 1,69,919	— 15
Do. treasure	5,84,853	17,84,135	61,234	53,25,289	+ 52,64,055	..
Grand Total, Exports ..	5,63,30,832	5,26,37,540	5,32,71,013	6,97,85,035	+ 1,65,14,022	+ 31
Aggregate Coasting Trade ..	12,52,78,716	15,53,87,640	14,59,45,948	15,84,58,781	+ 1,25,12,833	+ 9
Aggregate Trade	40,27,94,648	46,98,27,660	48,03,73,250	51,88,13,974	+ 3,84,40,724	+ 8

The total value of the sea-borne trade showed a substantial improvement in which both the foreign and coasting trades had shares. As compared with 1910-1911 the aggregate trade increased by 8 per cent., the foreign trade rising in value by 8 per cent. and the coasting trade by 9 per cent.

In the foreign trade, considerable expansion took place both in imports and exports, the improvement being 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively. Imports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 105·60 lakhs or 10 per cent. as a result of larger receipts of cotton goods, metals, kerosene oil, machinery and mill-work, carriages and carts and raw cotton. Imports of gold and silver fell by Rs. 29·65 lakhs or 41 per cent. In the export trade there was an expansion of Rs. 177·56 lakhs or 8 per cent. Exports of Indian produce improved by Rs. 198·88 lakhs or 9 per cent., all staple articles except raw cotton and coffee sharing in the improvement. Exports of treasure fell by Rs. 25·99 lakhs or 38 per cent.

Under coasting trade, imports of Indian produce fell by 13 per cent. owing to smaller receipts of grain and pulse especially from Burma, while the exports of country produce rose by 23 per cent. on account of larger shipments of earthnut seeds to Bengal and earthnut oil to Burma.

Balance of trade.—The following statement shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure under foreign trade during the past five years :—

Years.	Private.			Private and Government.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1907-1908	11,13,79,883	19,17,61,172	8,03,81,289	11,71,49,911	19,18,89,568	7,47,39,657
1908-1909	12,23,53,464	18,63,93,480	6,40,40,016	12,62,43,067	18,65,58,620	6,03,15,553
1909-1910	10,76,34,005	20,27,08,043	9,50,74,038	11,16,11,239	20,28,28,781	9,12,17,542
1910-1911	11,35,58,637	21,76,80,867	10,41,22,230	11,66,85,330	21,77,41,972	10,10,56,642
1911-1912	12,11,53,338	23,52,88,715	11,41,35,377	12,48,56,811	23,54,98,382	11,06,41,571

Customs revenue.— The following statement shows the gross and net Customs duty inclusive of the duty on imported salt realized in the Presidency of Madras in the periods shown :—

Customs revenue.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ..	44,91,554	49,24,836	61,92,685	66,26,664	+ 4,33,979
Import duty on salt	11,487	6,670	6,912	6,376	− 536
Export duty	8,91,652	6,61,180	7,28,358	8,05,345	+ 76,987
Total gross duty ..	53,94,693	55,92,686	69,27,781	74,38,385	+ 5,10,604
Refunds and drawbacks—					
Imports	59,485	73,220	70,141	95,131	+ 24,990
Exports	19,712	23,689	18,067	22,316	+ 4,249
Total ..	79,197	96,909	88,208	1,17,447	+ 29,239
Total net duty ..	53,15,496	54,95,777	68,39,573	73,20,938	+ 4,81,365

The total gross revenue advanced by Rs. 5·11 lakhs or 7 per cent. The amount of import duty realized showed an increase of 4·34 lakhs or 7 per cent. over the record figure of the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly under cotton goods (+ Rs. 1·89 lakhs or 22 per cent.), manufactured articles (+ Rs. 1·02 lakhs or 10 per cent.) and spirits and liqueurs (+ Rs. ·89 lakh or 7 per cent.). The increase in the case of the first two items was due to larger importations, the trade in cotton piece-goods reviving from the depressed condition of the previous years. The increase under spirits and liqueurs was due to larger clearances from bond especially towards the end of the official year in anticipation of a probable increase in the rates of duty. The increase of Rs. ·77 lakhs or 10 per cent. under export duty was due to larger exports of rice and paddy to Ceylon and the Reunion, through the diversion of the Burma trade from these markets.

STANDARD PRICE LEVEL.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of certain articles of imports and exports. The mean of the years 1898—1899, 1899—1900 and 1900—1901 has been taken as the standard price level, viz., 100, which is followed by data for the last five years :—

Articles.	Average of the 3 years ending 1900–1901.	1907–08	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Imports.						
Sugar	100	86·80	60·01	60·62	70·31	85·61
Copper	100	130·50	104·36	94·89	94·60	96·30
Iron	100	102·23	96·08	95·96	99·11	107·55
Steel	100	84·25	67·59	70·29	71·60	71·53
Cotton twist and yarn	100	151·62	144·99	131·71	154·13	140·26
Cotton piece-goods—						
Grey	100	133·59	134·35	129·77	138·17	145·03
White	100	125·15	123·93	119·02	133·74	136·19
Coloured	100	115·34	118·40	112·27	122 70	130·70
Betel-nuts	100	101·75	103·51	107·02	114·91	111·40
Kerosene oil	100	107·51	102·91	106·05	101·45	105·33
Silver (Bullion)	100	107·57	88·56	87·58	99·46	100·06
Exports.						
Coffee	100	81·36	81·99	84·06	87·47	99·82
Copra	100	174·93	129·76	135·27	170·29	173·63
Rice in the husk	100	143·26	156·53	137·52	124·84	129·19
Rice not in the husk	100	130·08	131·70	123·95	118·72	124·11
Sugar	100	92·42	105·78	116·29	127·05	117·70
Tea	100	90·52	95·33	95·76	96·32	95·47
Cotton, raw	100	136·77	120·67	143·17	180·89	192·59
Til seeds	100	122·54	125·53	110·34	144·36	141·20
Cotton twist and yarn	100	149·86	131·02	128·81	146·26	164·00
Cotton piece-goods	100	115·70	104·44	124·57	133·45	138·22
Pepper	100	97·09	77·67	77·02	83·50	97·73
Cocoanut oil	100	117·69	114·53	87·99	145·78	151·78
Oil-cake	100	113·64	126·39	125·73	138·19	139·19
Skins, raw	100	148·52	138·42	139·11	144·73	135·00
Manures	100	151·09	156·03	158·54	159·99	165·00
Castor seeds	100	124·13	115·56	106·38	128·62	117·92
Earthnut seeds	100	118·35	116·21	115·29	121·71	122·67
Coir manufactures	100	114·70	117·91	116·44	117·28	116·94
Hides, dressed	100	136·28	136·13	133·65	136·14	140·62
Skins, dressed	100	142·05	135·59	140·41	145·12	143·18

Prices of imported goods were distinctly higher in the year under review, notably in the case of cotton piece-goods and sugar. Prices of cotton twist and betelnuts receded. In regard to exports the most marked advances in prices are recorded under coffee, raw cotton and pepper. Sugar, til seeds and raw and tanned skins show declines.

Foreign Trade.

The following statement shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency according to the classes under which they are shown in the Government accounts :—

——	Imports.					Exports.				
	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals, living	6·50	5·29	5·38	4·15	— 1·23	16·70	14·05	19·32	23·49	+ 4·17
II. Articles of food and drink ..	83·92	110·20	117·34	116·48	— ·86	529·84	540·10	595·29	674·80	+ 79·51
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—										
A. Hardware and cutlery ..	26·14	29·47	33·54	35·20	+ 1·66	1·22	1·45	1·84	2·15	+ ·31
B. Metals	90·47	110·84	121·70	129·42	+ 7·72	9·54	5·64	4·24	4·89	+ ·65
C. Machinery and mill-work.	36·60	44·32	40·07	44·24	+ 4·17	·24	·10	·14	·30	+ ·16
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock.	74·12	62·41	65·95	53·18	— 12·77	·14	..	·01	..	— ·01
Total of No. III ..	227·33	247·04	261·26	262·04	+ ·78	11·14	7·19	6·23	7·34	+ 1·11
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing, tanning materials	32·05	37·94	37·02	43·31	+ 6·29	34 91	30·08	30·28	29·36	— ·92
V. Oils	45·43	46·39	53·63	57·02	+ 3·39	30·06	42·80	41·88	51·54	+ 9·66
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	17·86	27·77	24·91	31·30	+ 6·39	583·58	747·33	829·52	873·90	+ 44·38
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—										
A. Yarns and textile fabrics ..	377·62	287·21	354·86	420·75	+ 65·89	111·66	137 32	140·10	147·06	+ 6·96
B. Apparel	35·02	39·80	45·11	45·65	+ ·54	2·64	2·15	2·53	2·46	— ·07
C. Other articles	116·22	144·77	164·11	188·52	+ 24·41	374·32	430·48	442·85	500·12	+ 57·27
Total of No. VII ..	528·86	471·78	564·08	654·92	+ 90·84	488 62	569·95	585·48	649·64	+ 64·16
Total Merchandise ..	941·95	946·41	1,063·62	1,169·22	+ 105·60	1,694·85	1,951·50	21,08·00	2,310·07	+ 202·07
Treasure	62·37	129.93	71·97	42·31	— 29·66	75·58	75·58	68·81	42·82	— 25·99
Grand Total ..	1,004·32	1,076·34	1,135·59	1,211·53	+ 75·94	1,770·43	2,027·08	2,176·81	2,352·89	+ 176·08

Imports.—The marked advance is shown in group VII-A and represents larger imports of cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures. The increase in group VII-C is spread over many items, and that in III-B is accounted for by larger receipts of steel and aluminium, while the decrease in III-D occurs under locomotive engines and tenders.

Exports.—The increase under II is attributable to larger shipments of rice and paddy and copra. Seeds account for an increase under VI. Larger shipments of tanned hides and skins and coir manufactures contributed to the increase in group VII-C.

IMPORTS.

The following table shows the comparative importance of principal articles imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Cotton manufactures	2,66,41,409	1,96,85,017	2,43,93,395	2,98,03,710	25·49	+ 54,10,315
Metals	90,47,003	1,10,83,805	1,21,69,664	1,29,41,910	11·07	+ 7,72,246
Cotton twist and yarn	97,42,371	76,77,551	95,84,559	1,04,49,202	8·94	+ 8,64,643
Oils	45,42,469	46,38,676	53,62,884	57,02,162	4·88	+ 3,39,278
Railway plant and rolling stock ..	74,12,448	62,40,687	65,94,862	53,18,256	4·55	− 12,76,606
Apparel	35,01,994	39,80,014	45,10,693	45,64,550	3·90	+ 53,857
Machinery and mill-work	36,59,473	44,32,032	40,07,353	44,23,381	3·80	+ 4,16,028
Sugar	11,66,620	31,79,680	37,57,016	38,07,397	3·26	+ 50,381
Hardware and cutlery	26,14,093	29,47,117	33,53,930	35,20,068	3·01	+ 1,66,138
Spices	29,74,272	33,16,565	37,66,888	34,17,707	2·92	− 3,49,181
Provisions	17,34,731	20,71,280	21,15,555	24,12,911	2·06	+ 2,97,356
Carriages and carts	6,72,204	10,42,236	13,86,475	19,14,928	1·64	+ 5,28,453
Liquors	22,25,439	21,37,934	19,79,019	18,68,435	1·60	− 1,10,584
Glass and glassware	11,04 114	13,55,083	16,14,866	18,64,675	1·60	+ 2,49,809
Paper and pasteboard	12,06,543	15,39,432	16,90,175	17,47,193	1·49	+ 57,018
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ..	15,65,008	16,69,275	14,41,600	17,30,467	1·48	+ 2,88,867
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	9,66,535	12,79,891	14,05,032	15,62,087	1·34	+ 1,57,055
Articles (not specified) imported by post	8,41,312	10,38,199	13,04,894	15,03,712	1·29	+ 1,98,818
Dyeing and tanning materials ..	8,79,379	12,76,391	13,28,392	14,47,358	1·24	+ 1,18,966
Arms and ammunition	12,03,436	10,78,871	9,99,393	11,65,149	1·00	+ 1,65,756
Chemicals	7,61,032	8,48,757	9,32,369	11,53,260	·99	+ 2,20,891
Matches	7,60,131	10,19,924	10,49,737	11,02,332	·94	+ 52,595
Jute manufactures	6,55,985	6,04,103	6,62,677	8,94,240	·76	+ 2,31,563
Wood and manufactures of wood ..	5,16,801	12,03,885	9,59,516	8,92,151	·76	− 67,365
Hides and skins	5,46,840	6,36,223	9,01,677	8,27,189	·71	− 74,488
Soap	3,12,492	5,19,293	6,24,778	8,04,274	·69	+ 1,79,496
Building and engineering materials .	5,30,895	4,88,559	9,33,956	7,28,825	·62	− 2,05,131
Woollen goods	5,35,319	5,18,526	5,95,007	6,85 054	·59	+ 90,047
Stationery (excluding paper)	4,41,508	5,73,230	6,22,763	6,76,352	·58	+ 53,589
Paints and colours	3,61,524	4,31,698	5,36,797	5,95,905	.51	+ 59,108
Cotton, raw	6,394	20,264	6,599	5,82,469	·50	+ 5,75,870
Books and printed matter	3,24,159	4,10,708	3,28,626	4,80,441	·41	+ 1,51,815
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver	1,53,978	3,19,560	2,99,774	4,75,219	·40	+ 1,75,445
Earthenware and porcelain	2,41,153	2,75,875	2,94,767	4,59,747	·39	+ 1,64,980
Animals, living	6,50,295	5,29,604	5,38,308	4,15,089	·35	− 1,23,219
Tea chests	1,97,129	3,06,522	2,50,198	3,46,322	·30	+ 96,124
Toys and requisites for games	2,75,437	3,11,449	3,21,930	3,42,093	·29	+ 20,163
Gums and resins	1,58,903	1,55,518	2,10,716	3,19,170	·27	+ 1,08,454
Candles	2,28,695	2,55,319	3,33,535	2,73,967	·23	− 59,568
Cabinetware and furniture	1,56,450	1,92,103	1,69,855	2,45,067	·20	+ 75,212
Silk, raw	27,955	..	7,400	2,29,004	·19	+ 2,21,604
Printing and lithographing materials ..	1,72,369	2,05,558	1,88,422	1,85,274	·16	− 3,148
Coal, coke and patent fuel	3,04,232	7,05,800	2,42,159	1,82,579	·16	− 59,580
Leather and manufactures of leather ..	1,42,527	1,65,037	2,02,958	1,64,198	·14	− 38,760
Other articles	20,30,894	22,74,000	23,80,872	26,96,638	2·30	+ 3,15,766
Total, Merchandise ..	9,41,93,950	9,46,41,251	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,117	100·00	+ 1,05,60,076
Treasure—						
Gold	44,14,656	1,09,49,821	49,16,560	24,28,890	..	− 24,87,670
Silver	18,22,727	20,42,933	22,80,036	18,02,331	..	− 4,77,705
Total, Treasure ..	62,37,383	1,29,92,754	71,96,596	42,31,221	..	− 29,65,375
Grand Total, Imports ..	10,04,31,336	10,76,34,005	11,35,58,637	12,11,53,338	..	+ 75,94,701

I.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

Horses.—The increased popularity of motor vehicles has had a considerable adverse effect on the trade in horses which has diminished by Rs. 1·3 lakhs; 789 horses were imported as against 1,006 in the previous year and the average value per horse was slightly lower.

II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Liquors.—The following statement shows the imports for each of the past three years together with the average of the preceding five years :—

Liquors.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.	GALLS.	RS.
Ale, beer and porter, etc. ..	602,642	6,66,487	533,580	5,88,739	468,344	5,17,308	473,004	5,24,772	+ 4,660	+ 7,464
Spirits and liqueurs—										
Brandy	43,624	3,49,525	48,665	3,60,124	44,265	3,24,171	41,744	2,93,810	— 2,521	— 30,361
Whisky	71,325	4,70,445	77,038	5,04,211	74,779	4,84,369	69,225	4,17,043	— 5,554	— 67,326
Other sorts	89,082	4,48,512	65,753	4,15,826	46,708	3,73,031	32,830	3,53,715	— 13,878	— 19,316
Total ..	204,031	12,68,482	191,456	12,80,161	165,752	11,81,571	143,799	10,64,568	— 21,953	— 1,17,003
Wines	51,031	1,11,088	53,276	2,69,034	51,734	2,80,140	51,775	2,79,095	+ 41	— 1,045
Grand total ..	857,704	20,46,057	778,312	21,37,934	685,830	19,79,019	668,578	18,68,435	— 17,252	— 1,10,584

Malt liquors.—The import of malt liquors, 93 per cent. of which came from the United Kingdom, improved to a small extent.

Spirits.—The import trade in foreign spirits has decreased in quantity by 13 per cent. and by 10 per cent. in value and the decline has been in all classes of potable spirits. The enhanced prices of foreign spirits have led to a drop in consumption and liquors of country manufacture have increased in favour to a certain extent. The more active competition of Bombay merchants has also had an effect in lessening the imports by sea. Imports of *brandy* declined by 6 per cent. in quantity and by 9 per cent. in value and these figures indicate that the trade is demanding cheaper brands. The average value of *whisky* dropped from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6 per gallon, the imports falling in quantity by 7 per cent. and in value by 14 per cent. The rapid decrease in the imports of *Colombo arrack*, noted in last year's review, has continued during the year under review. Since 1908-09, the yearly import figures in gallons have been 49,674, 31,801, 6,471 and 1,764. This decrease may be due to the high price of the spirit and to the competition of the country arrack and Malabar toddy arrack, of which latter 15,809 proof gallons were issued during the year against 14,513 proof gallons in the previous year.

Wines.—The import figures for wines show little variation.

Provisions.—Nearly every class of provisions showed an improved trade, the aggregate amounting to Rs. 24·1 lakhs, which is 14 per cent. above the previous year's total. *Biscuits*, *farinaceous foods*, *condensed milk* and *canned and bottled provisions* are the chief items. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied 65 per cent.

Spices.—The trade in *betelnuts* which formed 98 per cent. of the spices imported amounted to 25·24 million lbs. valued at Rs. 32·29 lakhs against 27·41 million lbs. valued at Rs. 36·07 lakhs. The cause of the diminution is traceable to the high prices ruling in Ceylon for the sun-dried nut. The imports from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which are the only sources of supply, were valued at Rs. 17·16 lakhs and Rs. 15·13 lakhs as against Rs. 21·1 lakhs and Rs. 14·95 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *pepper* increased from 407,650 lbs. valued at Rs. ·97 lakh to 455,870 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·24 lakhs, increased supplies being received from Ceylon.

Sugar.—The imports were as follows :—

Sugar.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Refined sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)—										
From United Kingdom.	740	11,539	683	12,564	855	16,259	931	18,773	+ 76	+ 2,514
,, Straits Settlements.	8,507	87,669	7,423	86,210	7,004	83,236	4,614	58,659	— 2,390	— 24,577
,, Mauritius ..	1,706	16,126	3,016	29,704	19,804	1,96,304	38,700	3,67,098	+ 18,896	+ 1,70,794
,, Germany	7,507	72,339	11,500	1,18,840	..	..	3,055	30,748	+ 3,055	+ 30,748
,, Austria-Hungary.	13,091	1,33,277	46,343	4,92,694	19,498	2,04,234	12,764	1,32,935	— 6,734	— 71,299
,, Java	9,999	1,00,726	102,098	10,59,626	211,337	22,70,640	190,735	22,61,498	— 20,602	— 9,142
,, other countries. ..	448	4,895	2	54	372	4,595	20	374	— 352	— 4,221
Total ..	41,998	4,26,571	171,065	17,99,692	258,870	27,75,268	250,819	28,70,085	— 8,051	+ 94,817
Unrefined sugar (15 Dutch standard and below)—										
From Mauritius ..	25,430	1,59,939	16,731	1,03,339	..	..	10,008	56,295	+ 10,008	+ 56,295
,, Java	33,679	2,20,314	55,143	4,66,916	34,012	2,67,289	34,498	2,61,356	+ 486	— 5,933
,, other countries.	135	969	131	1,082	98	654	76	474	— 22	— 180
Total ..	59,244	3,81,222	72,005	5,71,337	34,110	2,67,943	44,582	3,18,125	+ 10,472	+ 50,182
Molasses—										
From Java	29,758	71,500	164,528	3,69,731	142,819	3,19,668	62,432	1,27,912	— 80,387	— 1,91,756
,, other countries ..	3,880	9,049	20,840	68,011	532	2,177	..	..	— 532	— 2,177
Total ..	33,638	80,549	185,368	4,37,742	143,351	3,21,845	62,432	1,27,912	— 80,919	— 1,93,933
Confectionery—										
From United Kingdom ..	8,685	2,31,122	11,015	3,60,717	11,301	3,78,387	14,732	4,79,240	+ 3,431	+ 1,00,853
,, other countries ..	185	47,156	178	10,192	237	13,573	194	12,035	— 43	— 1,538
Total ..	8,870	2,78,278	11,193	3,70,909	11,538	3,91,960	14,926	4,91,275	+ 3,388	+ 99,315
Total of sugar ..	143,750	11,66,620	439,631	31,79,680	447,869	37,57,016	372,759	38,07,397	— 75,110	+ 50,381

Imports of *refined sugar* have been maintained at the high level reached in 1910–1911, the value being rather greater as prices were higher. The import figures for the year exhibit the same feature as was noted in the report for 1910–1911, viz., the predominance of cane sugar over beet sugar.

The year has been remarkable for the rapid rise in price of beet sugar. At the beginning of the year, the prices were low, for large stocks were held as the 1910 crop had been bountiful and a good crop was anticipated. A rainless summer, however, upset all estimates and the prolonged drought severely damaged the beet crop on the continent. As stocks had become absorbed when the market was dull, the price of beet sugar rapidly rose. In the home market in September the whole-sale price of 88 per cent. beet sugar f.o.b. touched 18*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., its highest point, as against 8*s.* 6*d.* at the corresponding period of last year. Cane sugar came in strong demand and supplies for the home markets were attracted from all sources, a quantity of Java sugar being re-exported from India. In Madras the price of refined sugar rose from Rs. 9–12 to Rs. 15 per cwt. As was to be expected, imports of beet sugar fell away, as competition with cane sugar from Java and Mauritius was impossible.

The increased imports of *unrefined sugar* came entirely from Mauritius, while the imports of *molasses* from all sources diminished. The decrease in the latter is probably due to the increased area under sugar-cane in this Presidency, which is 26 per cent. more than in the year before, the out-turn of manufactured jaggery being estimated at 110,700 tons against 87,150 tons in 1910–1911. Imports of *confectionery* rose by 25 per cent. in value.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Hardware and cutlery.—Hardware and cutlery formed 13 per cent. of the total imports of metals and manufactures of metals. The values of the trade with the principal countries of supply are given below:—

Hardware and cutlery.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cutlery	1,04,208	1,26,469	1,33,278	1,77,298	+ 44,020
Hardware—					
Agricultural implements	1,29,067	1,43,582	1,67,589	1,51,522	— 16,067
Other implements and tools	2,33,836	2,84,589	2,77,214	2,99,823	+ 22,609
Enamelled ironware	1,89,528	2,00,096	1,87,160	3,18,717	+ 1,31,557
Lampware	1,77,389	2,50,135	2,66,424	2,75,270	+ 8,846
Sewing machines	1,15,273	2,24,605	2,19,650	3,99,769	+ 1,71,119
Other sorts	16,64,792	17,17,641	21,02,615	19,06,669	— 1,95,946
Total ..	26,14,093	29,47,117	33,53,930	35,20,068	+ 1,66,138
From United Kingdom—	18,86,909	20,71,949	23,13,953	22,58,891	— 55,062
,, Germany	2,67,827	3,37,014	4,26,218	4,98,048	+ 71,830
,, Austria-Hungary	1,53,971	2,05,304	2,41,815	3,18,613	+ 76,798
,, Belgium	1,15,300	55,380	57,789	72,223	+ 14,434
,, other countries	1,90,086	2,77,470	3,14,155	3,72,293	+ 58,138

The trade in hardware and cutlery has expanded steadily and the improvement has been shared among all the sub-heads with the exception of agricultural instruments, which were imported to a slightly less extent probably on account of the large imports of the previous year. The imports of *enamelled ironware* were the largest during the decade and showed an increase of 71 per cent. over those of the previous year. The steady development of this trade in recent years is an indication of the growing preference for domestic articles of enamelledware over those of brass and copper. Seventy-five per cent. of this trade was in the hands of Austria-Hungary, while Germany's share amounted to 17 per cent. The trade in *lampware* has steadily risen in the last four years from Rs. 2·26 lakhs to Rs. 2·75 lakhs and showed an advancement of 3 per cent. over that of the previous year. The increase is no doubt due to the increasing consumption of mineral in preference to vegetable oils. From the statement it will be seen that the United Kingdom supplied 64 per cent. of the total imports of hardware and cutlery as against 69 per cent. in 1910–1911, while Germany and Austria-Hungary supplied 14 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, as against 12 per cent. and 7 per cent. in the previous year.

Metals.—The imports were as follows :—

Metals.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	CWT.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	CWT.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	CWT.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	CWT.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	CWT.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Brass	2,022	1·10	2,075	1·03	879	·52	1,092	·65	+ 213	+ ·13
Copper	35,298	19·24	68,861	33·64	77,896	37·93	76,258	37·80	— 1,638	— ·13
German silver	1,898	1·55	2,324	1·65	1,943	1·43	2,546	1·78	+ 603	+ ·35
Iron—										
Bars	391,373	20·47	332,560	17·22	356,987	18·85	256,412	13·95	—100,575	— 4·90
Nails, screws, rivets and washers ..	32,342	3·41	40,951	4·40	39,193	4·29	43,205	4·75	+ 4,012	+ ·46
Pipes and tubes ..	36,919	3·36	51,348	3·88	39,590	3·19	43,425	3·42	+ 3,835	+ ·23
Sheets and plates ..	116,064	10·21	111,549	10·95	115,661	11·59	150,056	15·19	+ 34,395	+ 3·60
Other kinds ..	117,891	7·86	93,404	6·14	102,729	7·78	80,339	6·16	— 22,390	— 1·62
Total of iron ..	694,589	45·31	629,812	42·59	654,160	45·70	573,437	43·47	— 80,723	— 2·23
Lead	9,633	1·35	11,740	1·61	14,090	1·97	10,876	1·70	— 3,214	— ·27
Quicksilver	123	·21	97	·19	154	·29	87	·17	— 67	— ·12
Steel—										
Bars	65,654	4·08	86,863	4·69	114,596	6·27	147,620	7·53	+ 33,024	+ 1·26
Beams, pillars, etc. ..	22,695	1·39	54,992	3·63	84,712	5·61	42,680	2·60	— 42,032	— 3·01
Hoop	34,789	2·45	50,030	3·40	42,335	2·97	42,528	3·00	+ 193	+ ·03
Plates and sheets ..	47,394	2·97	70,814	4·23	75,395	4·83	107,784	7·72	+ 32,389	+ 2·89
Other kinds	38,772	4·62	50,751	5·25	48,676	5·52	102,703	9·67	+ 54,027	+ 4·15
Total of steel ..	209,304	15·51	313,450	21·20	365,714	25·20	443,315	30·52	+ 77,601	+ 5·32
Tin	2,058	2·31	3,091	3·37	3,352	4·12	3,313	4·73	— 39	+ ·61
Zinc or spelter	5,744	1·21	6,369	1·32	6,050	1·28	6,555	1·53	+ 505	+ ·25
Metals, unenumerated.	3,542	2·68	6,036	4·24	4,910	3·26	10,715	7·07	+ 5,805	+ 3·81
Total of metals ..	964,211	90·47	1,043,855	110·84	1,129,148	121·70	1,128,194	129·42	— 954	+ 7·72

The value of metals imported reached its highest figure, though the quantity was slightly less than in 1910–11. Metals represented by value 11 per cent. of the total imports.

Brass.—The slight increase of Rs. ·13 lakh under this head calls for no remark.

Copper.—The import trade in copper showed little falling off from the high value reached in the previous year, for the price of copper continued remarkably steady for the greater part of the year. In the home market for the first seven months of the year under review, the price of standard copper ranged from £54–10–0 to £55–7–6, but towards the end when the statistical position revealed a rapid shrinkage of stocks, the prices showed a rising tendency and in March 1912 the quotation was £65, the highest price recorded for this commodity since November 1908. This rise in price affected the imports in the later months of the year. Imports of *braziers and sheets* declined by 1,082 cwts. or 12 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. ·63 lakh or 13 per cent. in value. *Mixed or yellow metal sheets*, which represented 79 per cent. of the total quantity of copper imported, declined by 2,104 cwts. or 3 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 1·08 lakhs or 4 per cent. in value. The share of the United Kingdom in the copper trade declined from 62 to 42 per cent., while that of Germany improved from 30 to 49 per cent.

Iron and steel.—Imports of iron declined by 12 per cent. in quantity and by 5 per cent. in value, while those of steel advanced by 21 per cent. both in quantity and value.

This deficit was chiefly brought about by the falling off of the imports of *bar iron*, which were less by 100,575 cwts. or 28 per cent. than in the year before. The import trade of *bar iron* has been affected by the working off of existing stocks and also to a larger extent by the production of cheap iron bars in Pondicherry whence 61,378 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·98 lakhs are reported to have been imported into this Presidency during the year under review. The Belgium trade bore practically the whole of the shrinkage in these imports. Imports of *beams*, *pillars*, *etc.*, also declined by Rs. 2·42 lakhs, but *sheets and plates* improved by Rs. 3·60 lakhs. The expansion of Rs. 5·32 lakhs under steel was brought about by larger imports of *bars*, *sheets and plates* and *other kinds*, each of which improved by Rs. 1·26, 2·89 and 4·15

lakhs, while *beams, pillars, etc.*, fell off by Rs. 3·01 lakhs. The following statement shows the distribution of iron and steel during the past two years :—

Countries.	Iron.				Steel.				Total.			
	1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	217,514	21,18,621	223,908	22,51,425	189,150	15,65,260	214,506	18,37,546	406,664	36,83,881	438,414	40,88,971
Belgium	355,060	17,59,349	230,936	12,07,422	135,775	6,96,970	160,498	8,23,132	490,835	24,56,319	391,434	20,30,554
Germany	23,272	1,96,783	50,668	3,22,368	33,251	1,75,454	62,808	3,21,339	56,523	3,72,237	113,476	6,43,707
Sweden	40,254	3,80,662	41,532	4,01,535	7,480	80,235	3,709	44,702	47,734	4,60,897	45,241	4,46,237
Other countries ..	18,060	1,14,064	26,393	1,64,409	58	1,739	1,794	25,344	18,118	1,15,803	28,187	1,89,753
Total ..	654,160	45,69,479	573,437	43,47,159	365,714	25,19,658	443,315	30,52,063	1,019,874	70,89,137	1,016,752	73,99,222

From the above statement it will be seen that the share of the United Kingdom in the total quantity of iron and steel imported rose from 40 to 43 per cent., while that of Belgium fell from 48 to 38 per cent. Germany and Sweden are two other countries chiefly interested. The share of the former increased from 5 to 11 per cent., while that of the latter remained steady at 4 per cent.

Tin.—Imports of *tin* fell by 39 cwts. in quantity, but the value rose by Rs. ·61 lakh owing to higher range of values in consequence of great activity in the tin plate industry in the United Kingdom. The Straits Settlements supplied to the value of Rs. 2·97 lakhs and the United Kingdom Rs. 1·61 lakhs against Rs. 3·49 and Rs. ·61 lakh respectively.

Other metals.—Imports of *aluminium*, the most important metal under this head, rose from 3,880 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·86 lakhs to 9,353 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·29 lakhs. The manufacture of *aluminium* ware of all descriptions has been encouraged by the fall in price of the metal and by the growing popularity which this ware enjoys. The United Kingdom supplied 74 per cent. of the total quantity.

Machinery and millwork.—There was an increase of Rs. 4·16 lakhs or 10 per cent. in the value of imports of machinery and millwork. The value of *steam engines and parts* (other than those for railways) increased from Rs. 10·82 lakhs to Rs. 11·41 lakhs and that of *not steam engines* rose by Rs. 3·52 lakhs. Imports of *electrical machinery* fell by Rs. 1·40 lakhs and *mining machinery* by Rs. ·77 lakh, while imports of *textile machinery* improved by Rs. 1·15 lakhs owing to the construction of a spinning and weaving mill at Madura. Other descriptions of machinery increased by Rs. 4·53 lakhs. Of the total trade under machinery, the United Kingdom contributed Rs. 39·61 lakhs or 90 per cent. against Rs. 36·62 lakhs or 91 per cent. in the previous year.

Railway plant and rolling stock.—The imports decreased from Rs. 65·95 lakhs to Rs. 53·18 lakhs or by 19 per cent.; the diminution was due to the demand for *locomotive engines and tenders* being less by 14·15 lakhs as the imports had been large in the previous year. *Carriages and trucks* declined by Rs. 4·47 lakhs. Under materials for construction, *rails and fish plates* improved by Rs. 2·39 lakhs, while *wooden sleepers* fell by Rs. 1·65 lakhs. The increase of Rs. 5·34 lakhs under "Other sorts" was mainly attributable to heavier receipts of bridgework and fencing materials for renewal purposes. The United Kingdom supplied Rs. 48·17 lakhs or 90 per cent. of the total imports and Australia, which supplied wooden sleepers, Rs. 2·68 lakhs.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

Chemicals.—The total value of *Chemicals* imported in 1911–1912 amounted to Rs. 11·53 lakhs against Rs. 9·32 lakhs in 1910–1911. The increase was mainly under *chemical manures*, the value of which rose from Rs. 1·53 lakhs to Rs. 2·94 lakhs. The increased demand has been produced through the development and prosperity of the planting and agricultural industries ; sulphate of potash, basic slag and nitrolim have been the manures most largely imported. Sixty-five per cent. of the total value of chemicals against 74 per cent. in 1910–1911 came from the United Kingdom.

Drugs and medicines.—The total value of *drugs and medicines* rose by Rs. 2·20 lakhs. Imports of *camphor* advanced from 430,928 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·96 lakhs to 452,636 lbs. valued at Rs. 5·49 lakhs. Japan supplied the major quantity while Germany sent *synthetic camphor* valued at Rs. ·48 lakh. There was a steady growth in the imports of *Proprietary and patent medicines*, the value rising from Rs. 1·15 lakhs in 1907–1908 to Rs. 4 lakhs in 1911-1912. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade was 89 per cent.

Tobacco.—There was a slight increase in the total imports of tobacco of all kinds by 26,243 lbs. or 18 per cent. in quantity and Rs. ·68 lakh or 19 per cent. in value, but the figures were far below those of the years previous to 1910-1911. The specific duties of 1910 caused a considerable shrinkage in the imports during 1910–1911 and although the rates were lightened by 33 per cent. towards the close of that year, the expansion in 1911–1912 has not been very appreciable. Imports of *leaf tobacco* amounted to 82,427 lbs. in quantity against 63,267 lbs. in 1910-1911 and 447,115 lbs. in 1909–1910. The imports were confined to the higher grades required in the manufacture of Indian cigars of good quality. The trade in cheap tobacco from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements collapsed on the imposition of the duty and has shown no signs of reviving. Imports of *cigarettes* further declined from 72,139 lbs. to 65,410 lbs. in quantity but the value rose from Rs. 2·09 lakhs to Rs. 2·55 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying almost the whole quantity. There were no imports of cheap American cigarettes during the year under review, their place being taken by Indian-made cigarettes.

Dyeing and tanning materials—*Alizarine and aniline* dyes represented nearly 70 per cent. under this head. Imports of *alizarine* increased by 7 per cent. in quantity and 3 per cent. in value and those of *aniline* dyes rose by 29 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. Germany and Belgium respectively supplied 32 and 59 per cent. of *alizarine* and 78 and 18 per cent. of *aniline* dyes. *Synthetic indigo* continued to make steady progress and the imports amounted to 120,232 lbs. valued at Rs. 1·39 lakhs against 93, 932 lbs. valued at 1·27 lakhs.

V.—OILS.

The total imports of oils, more than 99 per cent. of which were *mineral oils*, showed an increase of 6 per cent. both in quantity and value. The following statement shows the imports under the several sub-heads of mineral oils :—

Mineral oils.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Kerosene oil—										
From Straits Settlements ..	559,931	1·86	841,844	3·16	2,018	·02	1,376,442	5·16	+ 1,374,424	+ 5·14
,, Russia	2,585,361	9·40	576,563	2·16	2,683,382	10·06	272,119	1·02	— 2,411,263	— 9·04
,, Sumatra	2,219,727	7·84	1,252,807	4·70	2,828,640	10·63	..	..	— 2,828,640	— 10·63
,, Borneo (Dutch) ..	642,399	2·20	65,976	·23	1,336,865	4·60	1,357,949	5·09	+ 21,084	+ ·49
,, United States of America.	3,731,681	18·40	6,782,480	31·50	4,657,173	22·89	8,796,151	40·34	+ 4,138,978	+ 17·45
,, Other countries ..	139,269	·50	..	..	50	..	16	..	— 34	..
Total ..	9,878,368	40·20	9,519,670	41·75	11,508,128	48·20	11,802,677	51·61	+ 294,549	+ 3·41
Fuel oils	326,479	·31	563,897	·44	842,666	·67	1,373,526	1·08	+ 530,860	+ ·41
Lubricating oils	206,335	1·45	244,664	1·94	368,533	2·69	291,806	2·19	— 76,727	— ·50
Other kinds	123,124	·74	127,345	1·11	89,884	·70	118,329	·91	+ 28,445	+ ·21
Total of Mineral oils ..	10,532,506	42·70	10,455,576	45·24	12,809,211	52·26	13,586,338	55·79	+ 777,127	+ 3·53

Imports of foreign *kerosene oil* improved by nearly 3 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value. For purpose of comparison a statement is appended showing the imports of *Burma oil* which advanced by 9 per cent. in quantity and 7 per cent. in value.

——	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	GALS.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
Kerosene oil— From Bengal	1,105,160	3·60	..	..	199,904	·72	220,023	·87	+ 20,119	+ ·15
,, Burma.	8,243,014	32·24	14,405,140	46·86	14,717,395	51·32	16,012,466	55·03	+1,295,071	+ 3·71
Total ..	9,348,174	35·84	14,405,140	46·86	14,917,299	52·04	16,232,489	55·90	+1,315,190	+ 3·86

During the year the rate war between the Standard Oil Co. of America and the two English Companies, the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Burmah Oil Co. continued, and prices were cut considerably. The lowering of prices resulted in increased sales, and the general prosperity coupled with the dearness of vegetable oils further increased the consumption of mineral oils. While the rate war was in progress, the Asiatic Petroleum Co. stopped the imports of Russian oil, but the imports of American oil have been heavy. This was partly due to the entry into the field of a new American Company, the Texas Oil Co., which commenced importing case oil into Madras. The demand for *liquid fuel* among the ryots for water pumps, etc., largely contributed to the expansion of 63 per cent. under the head. Imports of *lubricating oils* fell by 21 per cent., while imports of foreign *petrol or motor spirit* amounted to 2,400 gallons only owing to the competition of *Burma petrol* which amounted to 152, 968 gallons in the year under review.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The total imports under this head increased by Rs. 6·39 lakhs or 26 per cent. The imports of *foreign coal* declined considerably, only 1,771 tons having been imported against 4,460 tons in 1910–11 and 29,379 tons in 1909–10, owing to the greater use of Indian coal, the imports of *Bengal coal* rising by 37,396 tons in quantity and Rs. 2·42 lakhs in value. *Patent fuel* advanced by Rs. ·21 lakh. The drop in price of American cotton in consequence of the abnormal crop increased the imports from 521 cwts. valued at ·07 lakh to 14,481 cwts. valued at 5·82 lakhs. Imports of *gums and resins* improved by Rs. 1·08 lakhs owing to larger supply of gum *benjamin* from the Straits Settlements and *rosin* from the United States of America. There was a decline of ·88 lakh in the imports of *raw hides and skins* owing to smaller receipts of *hides* from the Straits Settlements. *Raw silk* improved from 1,454 lbs., valued at Rs. ·07 lakh to 38,000 lbs., valued at Rs. 2·29 lakhs. Imports of *teakwood* fell by 508 tons in quantity and Rs. ·58 lakh in value as a result of smaller imports from Java and larger imports from Siam. Imports of *Burma teak* also declined by 1,732 tons in quantity and Rs. 1·33 lakhs in value. Imports of *other timber* fell by 1,212 tons in quantity and ·29 lakh in value as a result of smaller supplies from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Australia supplied Rs. 1·80 lakhs worth of sleepers for railway purposes against Rs. 1·44 lakhs in the previous year.

PART VII—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics.

Cotton goods.—The imports were as follows :—

Cotton goods.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.	Quantity.	Lakhs of rupees.
I. Twist and yarn—	LB.		LB.		LB.		LB.		LB.	
From United Kingdom ..	10,299,564	94·61	8,268,249	74·50	8,979,340	93·79	10,650,244	100·78	+ 1,670,904	+ 6·99
,, other countries ..	332,309	2·81	326,573	2·28	188,842	2·06	327,705	3·71	+ 138,863	+ 1·65
Total ..	10,631,873	97·42	8,594,822	76·78	9,168,182	95·85	10,977,949	104·49	+ 1,809,767	+ 8·64
II. Piece-goods—										
Grey—	YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.	
From United Kingdom ..	84,176,260	142·61	55,868,955	95·00	57,409,217	104·13	76,099,422	144·78	+ 18,690,205	+ 40·65
,, other countries ..	109,594	·21	152,381	·27	209,490	·37	146,862	·30	— 62,628	— ·07
Total ..	84,285,854	142·82	56,021,336	95·27	57,618,707	104·50	76,246,284	145·08	+ 18,627,577	+ 40·58
White—										
From United Kingdom ..	22,642,359	43·07	20,512,157	39·46	22,912,317	49·74	26,099,759	57·63	+ 3,187,442	+ 7·89
,, other countries ..	541,936	1·37	462,492	1·17	319,944	·90	729,048	2·02	+ 409,104	+ 1·12
Total ..	23,184,295	44·44	20,974,649	40·63	23,232,261	50·64	26,828,807	59·65	+ 3,596,546	+ 9·01
Coloured, printed or dyed—										
From United Kingdom ..	40,313,460	75·87	31,933,028	58·11	42,776,830	85·30	41,822,557	88·96	— 954,273	+ 3·66
,, other countries ..	201,587	·60	176,175	·55	190,640	·63	223,488	·72	+ 32,848	+ ·09
Total ..	40,515,047	76·47	32,109,203	58·66	42,967,470	85·93	42,046,045	89·68	— 921,425	+ 3·75
Total of piece-goods ..	147,985,196	263·73	109,105,188	194·56	123,818,438	241·07	145,121,136	294·41	+ 21,302,698	+ 53·34
III. Other cotton fabrics ..	..	2·68	..	2·29	..	2·86	..	3·63	..	+ ·77
Grand Total of cotton goods ..	..	363·83	..	273·63	..	339·78	..	402·53	..	+ 62·75

The import trade in cotton goods emerged from the stagnant state that it had been in for the previous two years and returned to a more healthy condition. In 1909–1910 the market had been overstocked and disorganized by the reckless overtrading in 1908–1909 and these stocks had to be worked off before new pur-

chases could be made. The phenomenal increase in the price of raw cotton and the subsequent rise in price of piece-goods during 1910–1911 necessitated the most cautious trading. Dealers held off in the hope of a decline and restricted their purchases to meet only immediate wants. At the end of 1910–1911, it became clear that prices would remain firm and the rise in prices had to be faced. Buying became general as stocks, which had fallen very low, had to be replenished and the demand was brisk, for the economic conditions of the country were flourishing in spite of the prolonged drought. Dealers expect that prices will be maintained for some time to come and are placing orders well ahead. Cotton goods represented 34 per cent. of the total value of imports, and the year's trade, compared with the trade of the previous year, rose in value by 18 per cent.

Cotton twist and yarn.—Cotton twist and yarn increased by 20 per cent. in quantity and 9 per cent. in value. The average value per lb. fell from Rs. 1–0–9 to As. 15–3. Grey yarns increased by 1,253,628 lbs. or 38 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 7·64 lakhs or 24 per cent. in value, the increase being spread over all counts except Nos. 41 to 50 which showed a slight decline. The common counts 31 to 40 improved by 50 per cent. in quantity and 43 per cent. in value. Under coloured yarns, there was an increase of 720,904 lbs. or 16 per cent. in quantity and Rs. 4·57 lakhs or 10 per cent. in value as a net result of larger imports under counts 31 to 40 and smaller imports under counts above 50. Medio twist and other kinds fell by 10 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom supplied 97 per cent. of the yarns imported.

Cotton piece-goods.—Imports of cotton piece-goods increased by 17 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value, all the varieties sharing in the increase. The average value rose from As. 3–1 to As. 3–3 per yard. Grey goods were particularly in good demand, and imports advanced by 32 per cent. in quantity and 38 per cent. in value. The chief increases were Rs. 16·19 lakhs under *dhutis, saris and scarves*, Rs. 14·65 lakhs under *jaconets (including madapollams), mulls and cambrics* and Rs. 9·39 lakhs under *longcloth and shirtings*. Under white piece-goods, *nainsooks* improved by Rs. 5·84 lakhs and *T. cloth and domestics* by Rs. 3·39 lakhs. Under coloured piece-goods, *saris and scarves* advanced by Rs. 6·53 lakhs and *other sorts* by Rs. 3·46 lakhs, while *prints and chintz* decreased by Rs. 5·64 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 99 per cent. of the *greys*, 97 per cent. of the *whites* and 99 per cent. of the *coloured goods*.

Other cotton manufactures.—The increase of Rs. ·77 lakh under this head is distributed over many items, the most noticeable being *sewing thread* and *hosiery* the values of which advanced from Rs. 1·44 and Rs. ·45 lakhs to Rs. 1·64 and Rs. ·77 lakhs, respectively.

Jute and wool.—The imports of jute manufactures rose from Rs. 6·63 lakhs to Rs. 8·94 lakhs, the increase being due to larger imports of old gunny bags from Ceylon on account of larger exports of rice to that colony. *Woollen manufactures* improved from Rs. 5·95 lakhs to Rs. 6·85 lakhs as a result of larger imports of *yarn and knitting wool* from the United Kingdom. Imports of *woollen piece-goods* rose from 306,385 yards to 330,001 yards, but the value fell from Rs. 3·64 lakhs to Rs. 3·54 lakhs.

B.—Apparel.

The total value of imports under this head amounted to Rs. 45·65 lakhs and showed an increase of Rs. ·54 lakh or 1 per cent. over the record figure of the previous year. Imports of *gold and silver thread*, wholly supplied by France, amounted to Rs. 28·60 lakhs and were above the average in value. *Haberdashery and millinery* advanced by Rs. 4·18 lakhs, *apparel* proper by Rs. ·61 lakh to Rs. 4·73 lakhs and *boots and shoes* by Rs. ·25 lakh. Of the total imports, the United Kingdom supplied *apparel* (including drapery, etc.) to the value of Rs. 1·95 lakhs, *boots and shoes* Rs. 1·45 lakhs, *haberdashery and millinery* Rs. 4·51 lakhs and *hats and caps* Rs. 1·07 lakhs.

C.—Other manufactured Articles.

The total imports of other manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 188·52 lakhs and showed an expansion of 15 per cent., nearly all sub-heads sharing in the increase. Imports of *arms and ammunition* increased by Rs. 1·66 lakhs, dynamite and other explosives from the United Kingdom mainly contributing to the increase. *Books and printed matter including maps and charts* improved by Rs. 1·52 lakhs. Under *carriages and carts*, *cycles* improved from Rs. 5·19 lakhs to Rs. 6·57 lakhs and *motor cars and motor cycles* from Rs. 6·24 lakhs to Rs. 10·46 lakhs, the imports being

mainly from the United Kingdom. *Glass and glassware* rose from Rs. 16·15 lakhs to Rs. 18·65 lakhs owing to larger receipts of beads, false pearls and bangles, the share of Austria-Hungary in this trade being 61 per cent. *Instruments and apparatus* improved by Rs. 1·57 lakhs to Rs. 15·62 lakhs, the improvement being chiefly in electrical and scientific kinds. The value of *jewellery* rose by Rs. 1·75 lakhs to Rs. 4·75 lakhs, the increase being contributed by Germany. The import trade in *matches* continued to expand and amounted to Rs. 11·02 lakhs as against Rs. 10·50 lakhs in the previous year. Imports of *paper and pasteboard* increased from Rs. 16·9 lakhs to Rs. 17·47 lakhs. *Stationery* improved by Rs. ·53 lakh and *tea chests* by Rs. ·95 lakh. *Articles imported by post* advanced by Rs. 1·99 lakhs. The only items that showed decreases were *building and engineering materials* and *candles*. The former declined by Rs. 2·05 lakhs owing to smaller receipts of cement and earthenware piping from the United Kingdom and the latter by Rs. ·60 lakh owing to larger imports in the previous year.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The value of re-exports advanced by Rs. 3·18 lakhs to Rs. 21·55 lakhs. *Cotton piece-goods*, which formed 44 per cent. of the total, rose from 3,202,696 yards valued at Rs 8·39 lakhs to 3,505,084 yards valued at Rs. 9·56 lakhs, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States absorbing respectively Rs. 3·45, 4·21 and 1·65 lakhs against Rs. 2·88, 3·72 and 1·18 lakhs in the previous year. Other principal items which entered into the re-export trade were articles *re-exported by post* (Rs. 4·75 lakhs), *paints and colours* (Rs. 1·24 lakhs), *apparel* (Rs. ·73 lakh), *carriages and carts* (Rs. ·85 lakh) and *hardware and cutlery* (Rs. ·65 lakh) against Rs. 3·58, ·01, ·77, ·73 and ·51 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures in the export trade of this Presidency together with the exports of treasure and shows their comparative importance :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Hides and skins	3,69,48,203	3,95,95,082	3,75,29,684	4,06,98,486	17·78	+ 31,68,802
Cotton, raw	2,55,30,037	3,18,17,443	4,14,18,843	3,90,22,462	17·05	— 23,96,381
Seeds	1,40,08,046	2,49,09,190	2,51,56,746	2,93,33,788	12·82	+ 41,77,042
Grain and pulse	1,89,24,685	1,40,59,465	1,42,19,442	1,75,36,325	7·66	+ 33,16,883
Coffee	1,36,58,990	1,08,85,489	1,31,24,107	1,30,75,004	5·71	— 49,103
Fruits and vegetables	35,43,816	86,12,559	92,58,731	1,27,91,989	5·59	+ 35,33,258
Tea	85,14,568	1,15,73,462	1,22,89,442	1,23,57,665	5·40	+ 68,223
Cotton manufactures	87,51,509	99,14,800	1,03,98,593	1,06,54,046	4·66	+ 2,55,453
Coir manufactures	54,77,808	72,27,705	68,69,887	79,75,710	3·49	+ 11,05,823
Spices	46,13,079	48,52,475	52,63,729	60,77,282	2·66	+ 8,13,553
Oils	29,64,651	42,77,119	41,83,505	51,53,570	2·25	+ 9,70,065
Provisions	25,71,758	32,34,108	40,08,396	44,14,497	1·93	+ 4,06,101
Fodder, bran and cattle-food	29,72,035	31,47,208	29,98,225	41,42,792	1·81	+ 11,44,567
Manures	22,84,969	25,75,612	28,26,932	29,37,418	1·28	+ 1,10,486
Articles (not specified) exported by post.	7,39,444	17,85,942	22,89,402	26,84,346	1·17	+ 3,94,944
Cotton twist and yarn	16,39,992	28,16,239	23,00,612	26,26,956	1·15	+ 3,26,344
Animals, living	16,43,212	13,93,647	19,10,333	23,32,118	1·02	+ 4,21,785
Caoutchouc, raw	5,654	1,95,120	8,13,435	22,98,372	1·00	+ 14,84,937
Wood and manufactures of wood ..	14,12,064	10,47,809	17,32,606	18,67,622	·81	+ 1,35,016
Drugs, medicines and narcotics ..	13,66,389	16,22,692	17,49,569	16,21,365	·71	— 1,28,204
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.	9,76,607	14,75,079	15,22,650	14,29,212	·62	— 93,438
Dyeing and tanning materials	20,83,628	15,58,237	12,33,574	12,44,684	·54	+ 11,110
Sugar	10,37,533	7,44,294	11,82,255	10,87,186	·48	— 95,069
Jute, raw	19,39,782	6,52,196	6,73,632	7,49,786	·33	+ 76,154
Hemp, raw	6,70,895	4,23,547	5,22,927	6,91,223	·30	+ 1,68,296
Mica	7,14,734	2,33,458	3,40,305	6,04,066	·26	+ 2,63,761
Metals	8,00,082	5,57,894	4,07,066	4,70,373	·21	+ 63,307
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,35,178	3,99,609	4,29,614	4,03,826	·18	— 25,788
Horn and hornmeal	2,43,858	3,08,354	1,74,495	2,79,973	·12	+ 1,05,478
Silk, raw	2,37,552	3,58,434	2,29,703	2,35,752	·10	+ 6,049
Paints and colours	1,79,460	3,00,331	2,43,910	2,03,761	·09	— 40,149
Building and Engineering materials ..	1,15,059	1,49,379	2,08,332	1,73,734	·08	— 34,598
Apparel	2,25,371	1,64,632	1,76,015	1,72,809	·08	— 3,206
Other articles	10,29,606	10,38,822	12,76,516	15,03,240	·66	+ 2,26,724
Total merchandise ..	16,82,60,245	19,37,07,423	20,89,63,213	22,88,51,438	100·00	+1,98,88,225
Treasure—						
Gold	1,94,767	3,419	2,290	10,30,665	..	+ 10,28,375
Silver	27,58,200	75,54,520	68,78,649	32,51,355	..	— 36,27,294
Total treasure ..	29,52,967	75,57,939	68,80,939	42,82,020	..	— 25,98,919
Grand Total, Exports ..	17,12,13,212	20,12,65,362	21,58,44,152	23,31,33,458	..	+1,72,89,306

I. ANIMALS, LIVING.

The details of exports for the past two years are given below:—

—	1910-1911.		1911-1912	
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
Horses	67	17,060	32	8,300
Bulls and cows . ..	17,221	7,64,441	20,794	11,01,976
Sheep and goats ..	120,467	9,45,441	131,320	10,27,866
Poultry	282,537	1,52,680	337,258	1,88,392
Other kinds . ..	4,477	30,711	145	5,584
Total ..	424,769	19,10,333	489,549	23,32,118

The increase of Rs. 4·22 lakhs was due to larger shipments of high-priced cattle to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, which respectively took to the value of Rs. 17·23, 3·99 and 1·57 lakhs against Rs. 15·86, 2·79 and ·29 lakhs in the previous year.

II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Coffee.—The exports were as follows :—

Coffee.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	139,351	74,61,414	110,144	56,93,778	80,394	44,85,218	78,128	45,32,971	— 2,266	+ 47,753
Ceylon	18,401	6,65,056	11,316	4,24,201	10,220	4,23,768	11,574	6,10,066	+ 1,354	+ 186,298
Victoria	4,633	2,27,351	4,594	2,29,348	6,042	3,16,811	4,950	2,80,980	— 1,092	— 35,831
Germany	2,600	1,12,538	3,407	1,42,476	6,959	3,53,305	13,598	7,95,560	+ 6,639	+ 4,42,255
Belgium	5,557	2,25,732	9,115	3,81,922	9,277	3,85,274	8,699	4,74,230	— 578	+ 88,956
France	106,186	44,57,596	76,793	33,16,264	128,197	58,41,980	79,748	42,43,036	— 48,449	— 15,98,944
Austria-Hungary ..	2,927	1,46,327	5,585	2,63,611	9,160	5,23,670	17,481	10,84,495	+ 8,321	+ 5,60,825
Turkey, Asiatic ..	308	11,271	2,233	80,834	3,297	1,51,728	8,621	4,80,808	+ 5,324	+ 3,29,080
Other countries ..	4,192	3,51,705	7,254	3,53,055	13,452	6,42,355	10,281	5,72,858	— 3,171	— 6,89,495
Total ..	284,155	1,36,58,990	230,441	1,08,85,489	266,998	1,31,24,107	233,080	1,30,75,004	— 33,918	— 49,103
Average price per cwt. according to shipping bills.	Rs. 48-1.		Rs. 47-4.		Rs. 49-2.		Rs. 56-1.			

Exports of coffee fell by 13 per cent. in quantity and ·4 per cent. in value, which represented a rise in specific value of 14 per cent.

From the planters' point of view, the year was a prosperous one, for prices attained abnormal heights, the value rising from Rs. 49-2 to Rs. 56-1 per cwt. The season was good and the harvest, though late, was above the average. In Mysore and Coorg the outturn was reported to be the heaviest for many years past, but the lateness of the crop resulted in a diminution of the quantity exported during the year. The rise in price is attributable to a shortage in supplies, for the stocks, visible and unseen, have greatly receded. The Brazilian market has been manipulated by powerful speculative interests, and a tightness in such supplies has resulted. The attention of buyers for the United States was turned in consequence to the Central American crops and this tended to denude the London market and enhanced the existing stringency. As a result of the continuance of abnormally high prices, the consumption in Europe and the United States has fallen off. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 3 per cent. in quantity. Exports to France decreased by 37 per cent. in quantity and 27 per cent. in value, while those to Germany and Austria-Hungary increased respectively by 95 and 91 per cent. in quantity and 125 and 107 per cent. in value.

Fruits and vegetables.—The total value of exports of *fruits and vegetables* advanced from Rs. 92·59 lakhs to Rs. 127·92 lakhs. The article of outstanding importance under this head is cocoanut-kernel or copra, the exports of which accounted for Rs. 113 lakhs out of the total. This valuable product of the cocoanut palm further

increased in value, the average price rising from Rs. 17–9 to Rs. 17–14 per cwt. The year's crop was good and cultivation prospered under the influence of a steadily increasing demand. Copra forms an important raw material in the soap-making industry but its use is extending in many directions in consequence of the invention of successful processes for the removal of the distinctive odour and liability to become rancid. As vegetable butter it has become a popular article of food, the manufacture of which is an expanding industry, notably on the continent. The exports of copra were mainly from the Malabar Coast, Cochin, Calicut and Badagara being the chief ports of export. The exports from Cochin amounted to Rs. 69 lakhs or 61 per cent. of the total trade in this article. The Travancore State exported 26,578 cwts. of copra valued at Rs. 3·99 lakhs. Germany took 75 per cent. of the total or 473,292 cwts. with a value of Rs. 84·48 lakhs against 346,444 cwts. with a value of Rs. 61 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved from Rs. 1·04 lakhs to Rs. 7·28 lakhs. France, Russia, Belgium and Holland took respectively Rs. 8·54, 5·46, 4·46 and 2·38 lakhs against Rs. 9·30, 4·40, 1·99 and ·40 lakhs in the previous year. The following table shows in detail the several products of the cocoanut palm exported to foreign countries during the past three years and indicates the expansion of the cocoanut industry :—

—.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cocoanuts ..	No.	32,788	1,522	107,470	4,909	126,125	5,927	+ 18,655	+ 1,018
Coir fibre ..	cwt.	12,277	1,32,274	11,755	1,23,303	10,235	1,04,498	— 1,520	— 18,805
Coir manufactures.	,,	672,429	72,27,705	634,594	68,69,887	738,853	79,75,710	+104,259	+11,05,823
Coir rope (cordage and rope) ..	,,	15,586	1,44,319	13,056	1,17,156	16,464	1,62 262	+ 3,408	+ 45,106
Copra	,,	532,176	74,19,362	445,892	78,26,171	632,360	1,13,16,282	+186,468	+34,90,111
Cocoanut oil ..	galls.	2,498,291	37,09,202	1,890,297	33,95,175	2,120,645	39,65,775	+230,348	+ 5,70,600
Cocoanut poonac ..	cwt.	110,116	4,08,845	137,801	6,22,532	166,263	7,43,475	+ 28,462	+ 1,20,943
Cocoanut shells ..	val.	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..

The value of fresh vegetables consisting chiefly of onions and potatoes rose from Rs. 14·07 lakhs to Rs. 14·54 lakhs. Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements amounted to Rs. 9·14 and 5·37 lakhs against Rs. 8·93 and 5·13 lakhs in the previous year.

Grain and Pulse.—The following statement shows the exports of grain and pulse :—

Grain and pulse.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Rice in the husk—										
To Ceylon	324,134	9,72,783	347,023	11,29,493	460,880	13,61,771	546,318	16,70,858	+ 85,438	+ 3,09,087
,, other countries ..	6	24	..	..	1	3	765	2,618	+ 764	+ 2,615
Total ..	324,140	9,72,807	347,023	11,29,493	460,881	13,61,774	547,083	16,73,476	+ 86,202	+ 3,11,702
Rice not in the husk—										
To Ceylon ..	2,688,401	1,61,51,363	1,888,303	1,15,16,642	1,919,107	1,12,58,403	2,037,851	1,26,47,959	+ 118,744	+13,89,556
,, Straits Settlements.	9,903	68,915	42,971	3,13,859	47,592	3,19,133	94,653	6,47,138	+ 47,061	+ 3,28,005
,, Mauritius, &c. ..	207,926	13,34,428	151,018	9,27,944	189,199	10,77,518	182,979	9,82,532	— 6,220	— 94,986
,, Reunion .	27,194	1,41,469	..	..	1	9	187,754	10,80,436	+187,753	+10,80,427
,, other countries.	11,372	50,233	7,244	53,832	12,216	78,941	20,896	1,42,365	+ 8,680	+ 63,424
Total ..	2,944,796	1,77,46,408	2,089,536	1,28,12,277	2,168,115	1,27,34,004	2,524,133	1,55,00,430	+356,018	+27,66,426
Gram	20,391	60,768	5,991	29,091	6,425	28,341	16,403	62,108	+ 9,978	+ 33,767
Jawar and bajra ..	3,738	8,940	875	3,806	360	1,829	1,583	7,511	+ 1,223	+ 5,682
Pulse	28,591	1,33,716	13,422	77,183	16,490	90,115	52,947	2,62,503	+ 36,457	+ 1,72,388
Other grains	383	2,044	1,260	7,615	579	3,379	5,877	30,297	+ 5,298	+ 26,918
Total of grain and pulse.	3,322,039	1,89,24,683	2,458,107	1,40,59,465	2,652,850	1,42,19,442	3,148,026	1,75,36,325	+495,176	+33,16,883

The exports of rice and paddy have been affected indirectly by the famine in the Far East, where the demand for rice diverted much of the Burma rice trade from its usual channels. Prices in Rangoon rose to abnormal heights. The Ceylon and Reunion markets were largely neglected and in consequence Madras was called

upon to make good the deficiency in supply. Owing to the want of timely rain the area under rice in this Presidency was somewhat less than in the previous year, but the crop was generally fair and exports expanded by 17 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value. The chief market for Madras rice is Ceylon which took 9 per cent. more rice than in the previous year. Reunion which had drawn no supplies from this Presidency since 1908 imported 187,754 cwts of rice valued at Rs. 10·80 lakhs and exports to the Straits settlements largely increased.

The statement below shows the prices of rice and paddy during the past ten years :—

—	1902–1903.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.	1906–1907.	1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910-1911.	1191-1912.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Paddy..	2 5 4	2 4 3	2 5 2	2 11 5	3 3 7	3 6 3	3 12 2	3 4 1	2 15 3	3 0 11
Rice..	5 2 6	4 10 6	4 10 7	5 5 4	6 2 5	6 6 11	6 8 2	6 2 1	5 14 0	6 2 3

Exports of other grains are unimportant and the fluctuations call for no remark.

Provisions.—The total value of provisions exported amounted to Rs. 44·14 lakhs against Rs. 40·08 lakhs in the previous year. *Dry fish, salted and unsalted*, was the chief item with a value of Rs. 24·98 lakhs against Rs. 24·33 lakhs in the previous year. The value of *dried fruits*, consisting mainly of cashewnuts and tamarind, advanced from Rs. 8·66 lakhs to Rs. 11·62 lakhs. Of the total value of provisions, Ceylon absorbed to the value of Rs. 27·88 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 3·36 lakhs against Rs. 26·59 and Rs. 3·99 lakhs in 1910–1911.

Spices.—The exports of spices rose from 21·85 million pounds valued at Rs. 52·64 lakhs to 23·33 million pounds valued at Rs. 60·77 lakhs, an increase of 7 per cent. in quantity and 15 per cent. in value. The principal sub-heads are shown below :—

Spices.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Pepper ..	8,809,692	28,34,496	10,606,314	25,27,880	11,070,832	28,51,174	12,651,907	38,30,914	+ 1,581,075	+ 9,79,740
Ginger ..	3,431,571	6,66,981	2,616,263	6,78,206	3,739,836	10,18,483	3,632,535	9,79,952	— 107,301	— 38,531
Chillies ..	7,506,257	10,03,405	8,282,068	14,38,313	6,813,171	12,66,714	6,816,041	11,43,610	+ 2,870	— 1,23,104
Cardamoms.	63,535	61,935	160,092	1,60,087	63,066	70,529	64,112	63,604	+ 1,046	— 6,925

Pepper increased by 14 per cent. in quantity and 34 per cent. in value, the average price rising from As. 4—1 to As. 4—10 per pound. Good local crops combined with speculative demands from France and Germany in anticipation of higher prices led to increased exports. France, Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom took respectively to the value of Rs. 13·42, 7·50, 4·32 and 3·52 lakhs against Rs. 10·03, 3·41, 4·08 and 1·65 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments to Italy, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 6·95 lakhs to Rs. 5·99 lakhs due probably to the Turko-Italian war. Exports of *ginger* declined by 3 per cent. in quantity and 4 per cent. in value as a result of larger shipments during the previous year. The value of exports to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany amounted to Rs. 4·30, 1·38 and 1·32 lakhs as compared with Rs. 4·34, 1·74 and 1·71 lakhs in 1910–1911. The decrease of Rs. 1·23 lakhs under *chillies* was due to smaller exports to Ceylon which took to the value of Rs. 10·20 lakhs against Rs. 11·99 lakhs in the previous year.

Sugar.—Exports of *sugar*, of which 97 per cent. was unrefined (15 Dutch standard and below), declined from 174,054 cwts. to 172,776 cwts. or 1 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 11·82 lakhs to 10·87 lakhs or 8 per cent. in value. The area under sugar-cane was larger than in the previous year by 26 per cent. and the yield was estimated at 110,700 tons as compared with 87,100 reported last year. The exports of unrefined sugar to foreign countries however showed a slight decrease, partly because jaggery was in increased local demand on account of the high prices ruling for refined sugar, and partly because the partial failure of the sugar-cane crop in the Bombay Presidency had led to increased coastwise export. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 7·30 lakhs against Rs. 9·27 lakhs in the previous year, Vizagapatam being the chief port of export.

Tea.—The exports were distributed as follows :—

—	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	7,943,425	5,265,408	9,504,060	67,68,068	9,152,272	65,34,806	8,464,953	60,93,519	— 687,319	— 4,41,287
Ceylon	2,620,538	1,510,307	3,805,391	24,38,425	4,564,779	30,54,795	4,314,566	28,18,301	— 250,213	— 2,36,494
Canada	3,038,440	1,699,521	3,719,538	23,21,887	4,271,339	26,69,626	5,271,422	32,94,638	+1,000,083	+ 6,25,012
Other countries ..	60,295	39,332	65,527	45,082	47,572	30,215	236,947	151,207	+ 189,375	+ 1,20,992
Total ..	13,662,698	8,514,568	17,094,516	11,573,462	18,035,962	1,22,89,442	18,287,888	1,23,57,665	+ 251,926	+ 68,223
Average price per lb. according to shipping bills.	10 annas.		10 annas 10 pies.		10 annas 11 pies.		10 annas 10 pies.		..	..
Of the above total Green Tea	25,511	19,092	..	..	..	..	749,715	4,76,301	+749,715	+ 4,76,301

Tea represented 5 per cent. of the total value of Indian merchandise exported and 18 per cent. of the exports of articles of food and drink. The industry in Southern India is in a prosperous condition and the area under cultivation is reported to be increasing. The first six months opened badly, for the drought considerably curtailed the exports, but the season eventually turned out favourable and the output was above the average. The exports showed an increase of 1 per cent. in quantity and ·5 per cent. in value. The average price per pound was As. 10–10 against As. 10–11, in the previous year, the decrease being doubtless to some extent due to coarser plucking having been resorted to on account of the high prices obtained for common tea. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon fell, the reason being that tea for Canada and other foreign countries was shipped direct instead of *via* Ceylon and the United Kingdom. Exports of black tea declined by 497,789 lbs. in quantity and Rs. 4·08 lakhs in value, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased shipments of green tea, the production of which has revived chiefly in Travancore where a factory has been established, the output of which finds its way abroad from Tuticorin. Tuticorin is the chief port of export of tea, Cochin and Calicut ranking next in importance.

III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Manganese ore is the principal item under this head, and exports amounted to 10,16,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 3·64 laks against 8,64,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 3·47 lakhs, an increase of 17 per cent. in quantity and 5 per cent. in value. The industry continued in a quiet condition for though the rates improved somewhat, the charges for freight also increased. The United States of America and the United Kingdom took respectively to the value of Rs. 1·60 and ·72 lakhs against Rs. 2·22 and ·84 lakhs in 1910–1911. France, which took nothing in the previous year, imported Rs. ·90 lakh worth.

IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS.

The total value of this head declined from Rs. 29·87 lakhs to Rs. 29·10 lakhs or by 2 per cent. The exports of drugs showed little variation from previous year's figures. The *Cinchona bark* industry continued in its depressed condition, and the exports of *senna leaves* and *nux-vomica*, the principal items under "other sorts of drugs, amounted to Rs. 5·01 lakhs and Rs. 1·95 lakhs, respectively, as compared with Rs. 6 66 lakhs and Rs. 1·87 lakhs in the previous year.

The trade in *leaf tobacco* receded from 1,670,842 lbs. to 1,619,966 lbs. or by 3 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 3·19 lakhs to Rs. 3·14 lakhs or by 2 per cent. in value. The bulk of the shipments went to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, which together took 1,568,878 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·97 lakhs against 1,621,543 lbs. valued at Rs. 3.05 lakhs in 1910–1911.

Cigars improved from 704,791 lbs. to 797,383 lbs. or by 13 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 4·32 lakhs to Rs. 4·71 lakhs or by 9 per cent. in value owing to the larger shipment of low grade cigars, the average value having fallen from As. 9—10 to As. 9–4 per lb. Exports to the Straits Settlements improved from Rs. 2·10 lakhs to Rs. 2·58 lakhs or by 23 per cent., while those to the United Kingdom, which consisted chiefly of high grade cigars, declined further from Rs. ·57 lakh to Rs. ·53 lakh or by 7 per cent.

The total value of Dyeing and Tanning materials improved by Rs. ·11 lakhs to Rs. 12·45 lakhs or 1 per cent. The trade in *indigo* showed a slight improvement from 2,364 cwts to 2,510 cwts or by 6 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 3·92 lakhs to Rs. 4·23 lakhs or by 8 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom and Austria-Hungary increased their imports from 2 and 7 per cent. to 17 and 25 per cent. respectively, to meet the requirements of special trades, but the shipments to Egypt fell off on account of the keen competition of the synthetic dye. India possessed a monopoly in this trade until a few years ago. In 1895–96 the industry attained the zenith of its prosperity, when the exports rose to Rs. 240 lakhs. Since then the diminution in the value of exports has been rapid and continuous. The diminution is, of course, due to the competition of synthetic indigo, which was placed on the world's markets in 1897. Since then, the process of manufacture has been perfected and the synthetic dye is now firmly established.

The trade in *Myrabolams* declined from Rs. 4·50 lakhs to Rs. 3·25 lakhs owing to the increase in the local tanning industry. The United Kingdom and Germany took respectively to the value of Rs. 1·86 and Rs. ·96 lakhs against Rs. 3·07 and Rs. 1·05 lakhs in 1910–11.

Exports of *turmeric* increased by Rs. ·89 lakh to Rs. 3·60 lakhs, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements absorbing Rs. 1·23 and Rs. ·70 lakh against Rs. 1·03 and Rs. ·63 lakh in the previous year.

V. OILS.

The total value of exports under this head showed an increase of Rs. 9·70 lakhs or 23 per cent. *Lemon-grass oil* was the only essential oil exported from this Presidency. Lemon-grass grows abundantly on the West Coast throughout the year and a large industry for extracting the oil from this grass has sprung up in South Malabar. Exports rose from 12,570 gallons valued at Rs 2·36 lakhs to 19,278 gallons valued at Rs. 4·35 lakhs owing to increased demands. France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States took respectively to the value of Rs. 2·42, ·81, ·59 and ·53 lakhs against Rs. 1·45, ·46, ·33 and ·12 lakhs in the previous year.

Under vegetable oils the trade in *cocoanut oil*, representing 78 per cent. of the total shipments of all oils, rose from 1,890,297 gallons to 2,120,645 gallons or by 12 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 33·95 lakhs to Rs. 39·66 lakhs or by 17 per cent. in value. The average value advanced from the record figure of the previous year, Rs. 1–13–0 to Rs. 1–14–0 per gallon. The increase in the exports is attributed to the ever increasing demand for the oil for various industrial purposes which has encouraged the cultivation of the palm and made the local extraction of the oil a profitable industry. The United Kingdom, the United States and Sweden increased their demands from Rs. 5·90, 8·78 and 3·26 lakhs to Rs. 10·81, 9·31 and 6·15 lakhs, while Germany decreased hers from Rs. 12 63 lakhs to Rs. 9·82 lakhs. The decrease is attributed to the direct shipment to Sweden under through bills of lading instead of *via* Hamburg as was formerly done. Exports of *castor* and *earthnut oils* showed increases from 107,849 and 146,277 gallons to 161,809 and 173,229 gallons as a result of larger shipments to the United Kingdom and Mauritius, respectively.

VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

The total value of this class representing 38 per cent. of the total value of exports of Indian merchandise further increased from Rs. 829·41 lakhs to Rs. 873·85 lakhs or by 5 per cent. With the exception of *bristles*, *cotton*, *raw*, and *hides and skins*, increases are recorded under each principal item comprising this group. The following table gives the value of the exports of the principal commodities of this group :—

Raw materials.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.	9,76,607	14,75,070	15,22,650	14,29,212	— 93,438
Caoutchouc	5,654	1,95,120	8,13,435	22,98,372	+ 14,84,937
Cotton	2,55,30,037	3,18,17,443	4,14,18,843	3,90,22,462	— 23,96,381
Fodder, bran and cattle-food	29,72,035	31,47,208	29,98,225	41,42,792	+ 11,44,567
Hemp	6,70,895	4,23,547	5,22,927	6,91,223	+ 1,68,296
Hides and skins	67,98,241	72,01,223	40,78,395	31,82,100	— 8,96,295
Horn and hornmeal	2,43,858	3,08,354	1,74,495	2,79,973	+ 1,05,478
Jute	19,39,782	6,52,196	6,73,632	7,49,786	+ 76,154
Manures	22,84,969	25,75,612	28,26,932	29,37,418	+ 1,10,486
Mica	7,14,734	2,33,458	3,40,305	6,04,066	+ 2,63,761
Seeds	1,40,08,046	2,49,09,190	2,51,56,746	2,93,33,788	+ 41,77,042
Silk	2,37,552	3,58,434	2,29,703	2,35,752	+ 6,049
Wood	12,98,156	9,67,622	16,18,162	18,36,008	+ 2,17,846

Bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms.—This sub-head consisted chiefly of palmyra fibre exported largely from Cocanada, Tuticorin and Calicut. The exports declined from Rs. 15·23 lakhs to Rs. 14·29 lakhs, the chief consumers being Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Germany and Belgium decreased their demands from Rs. 5·58 and Rs. 4·84 lakhs to Rs. 5·40 and Rs. 3·75 lakhs, while the United Kingdom increased hers from Rs. 2·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·15 lakhs. Exports of palmyra fibre from Travancore amounted to 16,832 cwts. valued at Rs.2.36 against 15,975 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·29 lakhs in 1910–1911.

Caoutchouc.—As predicted in the last year's report, exports showed a further expansion from 1,414 cwts. valued at Rs. 8·13 lakhs to 4,866 cwts. valued at Rs. 22·98 lakhs due to increased output of the rubber companies in Southern India. Ceylon and the United Kingdom absorbed to the value of Rs. 15·73 and Rs. 7·21 lakhs against Rs. 6·47 and Rs. 1·63 lakhs in the previous year.

Cotton, raw.—The following table shows the distribution of the exports of this staple :—

Cotton, raw.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	127,653	40,80,145	133,496	48,33,820	225,039	98,75,689	175.236	81,46,027	— 49,803	— 17,29,662
Germany	90,335	28,18,596	71,052	23,05,149	76,428	32,70,330	52,342	23,94,327	— 24,086	— 8,76,003
Holland	19,775	6,08,000	24,063	7,84,087	18,868	7,81,869	6,071	2,68,584	— 12,797	— 5,13,285
Belgium	221,118	65,65,428	194,234	60,82,704	188,265	77,43,218	136,910	61,96,913	— 51,355	— 15,46,305
France	45,985	13,15,240	24,496	6,98,432	25,837	10,70,066	29,179	13,17,592	+ 3,342	+ 2,47,526
Italy	22,574	7,26,862	28,310	9,55,408	59,495	24,74,612	71,835	33,38,849	+ 12,340	+ 8,64,237
Austria-Hungary	22,212	7,10,911	30,379	10,16,777	39,177	16,37,076	40,561	17,97,463	+ 1,384	+ 1,60,387
Japan	248,981	79,89,923	415,600	1,44,39,962	308,572	1,32,81,406	326,692	1,46,01,814	+ 18,120	+ 13,20,408
Other countries ..	23,094	7,14,932	21,753	7,01,104	30,300	12,84,577	21,248	9,60,893	— 9,053	— 3,23,684
Total ..	821,727	2,55,30,037	943,383	3,18,17,443	971,981	4,14,18,843	860,074	3,90,22,462	— 111,907	— 23,96,381

Raw cotton occupied the second place among articles of Indian merchandise exported and the first among exports of raw materials, representing 44 per cent. against 50 per cent. in the previous year. The exports decreased by 11 per cent. in quantity and by 6 per cent. in value. During the first half of the year under review Indian cotton was greatly in demand as prices for American cotton ruled high. When, however, in the course of summer, crop reports of American cotton assured a bumper crop (exceeding 16 million bales, according to the latest ginners' report) prices declined from 8·42 *d.* on 12th May to 4·82 *d.* on 12th December. Indian and American prices did not decline *pari passu* for the Indian dealers were reluctant to adjust their prices to suit the changed conditions. The price of Indian cotton was higher than the market rate and the demand fell away in consequence. Shipments to the United Kingdom fell by 22 per cent. in quantity and those to Germany and Belgium by 31 and 27 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, exports to Japan, whose share of the total exports amounted to 38 per cent., increased by 6 per cent., and those to France, Italy and Austria-Hungary advanced by 13, 21 and 3 per cent. respectively. The distribution of trade under the three commercial varieties were Cocanadas 181,177 cwts., Tinnevellys 433,221 cwts., and Northerns and Westerns 245,676 cwts. against 150,396, 475,913 and 345,672 cwts., in the previous year.

Fodder, bran and cattle-food.—Exports of *oil-cake*, which formed the chief item under this head, showed an advance of Rs. 8·80 lakhs. Ceylon and Germany increased their imports from Rs. 20·25 lakhs and Rs. 7·94 lakhs to Rs. 23·67 lakhs and Rs. 13·35 lakhs. Exports of *rice bran* increased from Rs. 1·45 lakhs to Rs. 4·02 lakhs, Germany being the chief consumer.

Hemp.—Exports advanced from 42,578 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·23 lakhs to 44,921 cwts. valued at Rs. 6·91 lakhs under the stimulus of high prices. Italy increased her imports by Rs. 2·20 lakhs in consequence of the damage done to a portion of her crops by rain and of the poorness of the crop in the north of the country while the demand from the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. ·51 lakh.

Hides and skins.—The following statement shows the distribution of trade :—

Hides and skins, raw.		Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides, raw ..	cwt.	672	30,575	733	37,190	214	9,979	215	6,181	— 1	— 3,798
	No.	8,109		6,795		1,238		788		— 450	
Skins, raw—											
United Kingdom.	cwt.	8,631	6,19,259	8,439	10,29,008	2,608	3,39,764	2,151	2,26,400	— 457	— 113,364
	No.	491,688		543,504		186,754		125,700		— 61,054	
Victoria ..	cwt.	1,679	1,69,546	4,478	4,10,534	5,975	4,99,013	3,566	2,56,477	— 2,409	— 2,42,536
	No.	89,839		207,540		253,027		124,763		— 128,264	
Germany ..	cwt.	43	3,522	6,127	637,330	7,422	671,871	6,197	5,89,476	— 1,225	— 82,395
	No.	2,584		3,50,350		395,920		368,315		— 27.605	
France ..	cwt.	7,845	8,98,622	4,967	5,63,887	8,899	11,18,854	6,770	7,01,552	— 2,129	— 4,17,302
	No.	531,125		320,550		567,767		399,990		— 167,777	
United States of America.	cwt.	43,388	46,43,821	43,101	43,55,622	11,867	13,78,490	11,538	12,93,978	— 329	— 84,512
	No.	25,84,118		2,390,337		687,946		695,428		+ 7,482	
Other countries.	cwt	2,434	4,32,896	1,537	1,67,652	700	60,424	1,134	1,08,036	+ 434	+ 1,47,612
	No.	137,002		98,870		33,524		59,003		+ 25,479	
Total ..	cwt.	6,402	67,67,666	68,649	71,64,033	37,471	40,68,416	31,356	31,75,919	— 6,115	—8,92,497
	No.	3,836,356		3,911,151		2,124,938		17,73,199		— 351,739	

Exports of *raw hides* fell by ·5 per cent in quantity and 38 per cent. in value, while those of *raw skins* showed a drop of 16 per cent. in quantity and 22 per cent. in value. *Goat skins,* which formed 98 per cent. of the total exports of raw skins, further declined from 36,720 cwts. to 30,867 cwts. or by 16 per cent. in quantity and from Rs. 40·04 lakhs to Rs. 31·37 lakhs or by 22 per cent. in value. The decline is attributed to a temporary falling off in the trade requirements for chrome tanned glazed kid leather and to the poor quality of the material exported. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America declined by 18 and 3 per cent. and those to Victoria, Germany and France decreased by 40, 16 and 22 per cent. respectively. The average value of *goat skins* fell from As. 15–6 to As. 14–6 per pound. Exports of *sheep skins* likewise decreased from 647 cwts. to 55 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. ·55 lakh to Rs. ·04 lakh in value.

Jute, raw.—Exports of *raw jute* fell from 61,205 cwts. to 60,193 cwt., but rose in value from Rs. 6·74 lakhs to Rs. 7·50 lakhs. The trade with the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 6·46 lakhs against Rs. 5·83 lakhs in the previous year.

Manures.—Exports of *manures* showed a further improvement from 48,218 tons valued at Rs. 28·27 lakhs to 48,580 tons valued at Rs. 29·37 lakhs. *Animal bones* advanced from Rs. 4·27 lakhs to Rs. 4·59 lakhs and *fish manure* from Rs. 6·31 lakhs to Rs. 6·99 lakh, on the other hand, *oil-cake manure* declined by Rs. ·41 lakh to Rs. 14·66 lakhs. Of the total exports, Ceylon absorbed *animal bones* to the value of Rs. 3·58 lakhs, *fish manure* to the value of Rs. 6·48 lakhs and *oil-cake manure* to the value of Rs. 8·76 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3·11 lakhs, 6·26 lakhs and Rs. 11·09 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Germany took *oil-cake manure* to the value of Rs. 4·11 lakhs against ·41 lakh in 1910–11.

Mica.—Exports of *mica* developed from 4,751 cwts. to 8,307 cwts. in quantity and from Rs. 3·40 lakhs to Rs. 6·04 lakhs in value. Mica was in increasing demand for electrical and other purposes and the advance in price further stimulated the mines to increase their output. The average value rose from Rs. 72 to Rs. 73 per cwt. The United Kingdom took to the value of Rs. 4·27 lakhs against Rs. 2·78 lakhs in the previous year.

Seeds.—Seeds consisting almost entirely of oil-seeds ranked in importance next to cotton and represented 34 per cent. of the total value of exports of raw materials. The volume of trade amounted to 3,747,925 cwts. valued at Rs. 293·34 lakhs as against 3,142,788 cwts. valued at Rs. 251·57 lakhs in 1910–1911. This marks an increase of 19 per cent. in quantity and 16 per cent. in value. The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below :—

Seeds.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
Essential seeds ..	39,713	3,26,663	23,177	2,12,790	27,230	3,93,305	39,649	4,32,285	+ 12,419	+ 38,980
Castor—										
United Kingdom ..	175,958	12,29,269	192,668	12,64,063	131,950	10,48,675	282,479	20,63,365	+ 150,529	+10,14,690
Belgium	59,292	4,05,214	34,006	2,13,093	1,000	6,960	..	..	— 1,000	— 6,960
France	96,455	5,94,310	42,847	2,81,258	9,825	77,117	92,123	6,75,826	+ 82,298	+ 5,98,709
Other countries ..	23,821	1,51,862	12,050	83,426	17,430	1,34,239	54,797	3,84,527	+ 37,367	+ 2,50,288
Total ..	355,526	23,80,655	281,571	18,41,840	160,205	12,66,991	429,399	31,23,718	+ 269,194	+18,56,727
Cotton—										
United Kingdom ..	154,843	4,33,492	45,713	1,52,271	84,065	2,76,289	212,303	7,25,528	+ 128,238	+ 4,49,239
Ceylon	30,920	99,041	27,729	1,08,224	30,534	1,21,835	33,052	1,31,322	+ 2,518	+ 9,487
Other countries ..	6,276	17,251	409	1,368	285	1,117	1,163	4,685	+ 878	+ 3,568
Total ..	192,039	5,49,784	73,851	2,61,863	114,884	3,99,241	246,518	8,61,535	+ 131,634	+ 4,62,294
Earthnut—										
United Kingdom ..	2,088	17,346	160,108	12,53,208	5,793	42,367	..	..	— 5,793	— 42,367
Germany	20,559	1,21,630	45,999	3,42,344	87,977	7,25,951	60,524	5,25,327	— 27,453	— 2,00,624
Belgium	19,729	1,43,127	65,615	5,83,059	205,209	17,63,499	112,452	9,12,370	— 92,757	— 8,51,129
France	1,279,143	87,36,496	2,309,531	1,77,28,067	2,258,462	1,83,29,033	2,483,155	2,02,87,492	+ 224,693	+19,58,459
Austria-Hungary ..	13,073	85,224	46,106	3,49,232	29,857	1,94,257	137,067	12,04,751	+ 107,210	+10,10,494
Other countries ..	13,313	2,88,303	20,657	1,45,768	11,049	80,932	42,106	3,19,020	+ 31,057	+ 2,38,088
Total ..	1,347,905	93,92,126	2,648,016	2,04,01,678	2,598,347	2,11,36,039	2,835,304	2,32,48,960	+ 236,957	+21,12,921
Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)—										
France	78,077	5,47,253	158,344	11,51,513	40,853	3,92,472	23,274	1,97,551	— 17,579	— 1,94,921
Austria-Hungary	25,489	2,11,838	28,119	2,12,026	32,752	3,16,133	20,782	2,05,143	— 11,970	— 1,10,990
Other countries..	21,891	1,52,865	23,023	1,65,657	4,959	41,759	28,007	2,70,589	+ 23,048	2,28,830
Total ..	125,457	9,11,956	209,486	15,29,196	78,564	7,50,364	72,063	6,73,283	— 6,501	— 77,081
Other sorts	15,221	4,46,862	94,097	6,61,823	163,558	12,10,806	124,992	9,94,007	— 38,566	— 2,16,799
Total of Seeds ..	2,075,861	1,40,08,046	3,330,198	2,49,09,190	3,142,788	2,51,56,746	3,747,925	2,93,33,788	+ 605,137	+41,77,042

Essential seeds.—There was an increase of 46 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value owing to larger shipments of *coriander* seeds to Ceylon.

Castor seeds.—The trade in castor seeds showed a remarkable recovery, for the exports improved by 168 per cent. in quantity and 146 per cent. in value over last year's figures instead of further declining as they had done since 1907-08. Good crops, especially in the Nizam's territory, accounted for the increased shipments.

Cotton seeds.—Exports of *cotton seeds* have more than doubled, as a consequence of the good cotton crop, and increased interest was displayed in these seeds as the exports of the soya bean from China had diminished through plague and revolution. The United Kingdom took nearly 86 per cent. of the total quantity.

Earthnuts.—The export trade in *earthnuts*, which represented 76 per cent. of the exports of seeds, expanded by 9 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value. The area under groundnut cultivation was 27·4 per cent. larger than in the previous year and the crops were good, producing an outturn estimated at 306,000 tons as against 254,230 tons in 1910-11. France, whose share in the total exports was 87 per cent. as in the previous year, increased her imports by 10 per cent. owing to increasing demands for edible oils. Austria-Hungary took four times the quantity she took in the previous year, while Germany and Belgium decreased their imports by 31 and 45 per cent. respectively. Besides the direct exports from this Presidency, the French port of Pondicherry conducts a large proportion of the business in groundnuts and the quantity exported therefrom amounted to 1,878,503 cwts. as against 1,576,354 cwts. in the previous year.

Sesamum seeds.—Exports declined by 8 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value, due to smaller outturn. Shipments to France decreased from 52 to 32 per cent. and those to Austria-Hungary from 42 to 29 per cent.

Other sorts of seeds fell by 24 per cent. in quantity and 17 per cent. in value due to smaller exports of *rape* and *mustard* seeds. Exports of *Niger seeds* fell from 92,042 cwts. to 90,950 cwts. in quantity, but rose in value from Rs. 6·46 lakhs to Rs. 6·81 lakhs, the United Kingdom and Germany absorbing to the value of Rs. 4·42 lakhs and Rs. 1·15 lakhs against Rs. 4·21 and Rs. 1·83 lakhs in the previous year.

Silk.—Exports of *raw silk* advanced from 360,481 lbs. to 400,981 lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 2·30 lakhs to Rs. 2·36 lakhs in value. The bulk of the exports consisted of *waste silk* of which France took to the value of Rs. 1·69 lakhs against Rs. 1·60 lakhs in the previous year.

Wood.—Exports of wood expanded by Rs. 2·18 lakhs to Rs. 18·36 lakhs owing to larger shipments of rosewood to Germany and France. Exports of *sandalwood* improved from Rs. 11·68 lakhs to Rs. 11·97 lakhs, Germany, the United States of America, France and the United Kingdom taking respectively to the value of

Rs. 5·97, 2·53, 1·52 and 1·26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5·35, 2·86, 1·79 and 1·37 lakhs in the previous year. The bulk of the exports was, as usual, the product of Mysore.

VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED.

A.—YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of yarns exported in the last three years :—

Cotton twist and yarn.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Ceylon	197,509	1,65,605	731,976	3,43,767	157,890	1,16,207	166,545	1,32,048	+ 8,655	+ 15,841
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.).	3,075,536	14,46,703	5,277,200	24,51,395	4,196,400	21,83,778	4,256,800	24,88,292	+ 60,400	+ 3,04,514
Other countries ..	61,903	27,684	52,098	21,077	1,040	627	12,535	6,616	+ 11,495	+ 5,989
Total ..	33,34,948	16,39,992	6,061,274	28,16,239	4,355,330	23,00,612	4,435,880	26,26,956	+ 80,550	+3,26,344

The trade in cotton twist and yarn recovered from the depression of the previous year, and exports advanced by 2 per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent. in value. The bulk of the yarn manufactured was exported as usual to China, which took 95 per cent. of the total yarn exported, or 1 per cent. more than in the previous year. The revolution in China affected the Shanghai mills and disorganised the financial system on which the trade was conducted. The improvement in the political situation towards the end of the year under review led to increased imports to make up for the shortage in the mill production. Exports to Ceylon improved by 5 per cent. in quantity and 14 per cent in value.

Cotton piece-goods.—The following statement shows the quantity and value of piece-goods exported in the past three years :—

Piece-goods.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		1911–1912		Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
Piece-goods—										
Grey	2,884,106	4,86,341	2,682,003	4,26,119	796,653	1,88,264	620,105	1,51,681	— 176,548	— 36,583
White	58,323	14,467	111,890	28,040	93,836	28,553	94,422	30,823	+ 586	+ 2,270
Coloured, printed, etc.—										
To Ceylon	7,928,423	30,32,298	9,733,071	37,58,808	9,608,932	37,72,130	7,986,244	32,02,336	— 1,622,688	— 5,69,794
,, Straits Settlements.	8,318,027	34,03,048	9,274,879	41,63,793	11,083,362	46,95,757	11,915,644	50,86,296	+ 832,282	+ 3,90,539
,, Federated Malay States.	..	..	179,436	86,080	355,483	1,97,194	494,200	3,07,701	+ 138,717	+ 1,10,507
,, other countries ..	5,026,513	9,19,336	2,742,145	5,54,266	1,854,159	4,21,203	1,439,359	3,76,232	— 414,800	— 44,971
Total ..	21,272,963	73,54,682	21,929,531	85,62,947	22,901,936	90,86,284	21,835,447	89,72,565	— 1,066,489	— 1,13,719
Total of piece-goods ..	24,215,392	78,55,490	24,723,424	90,17,106	23,792,425	93,03,101	22,549,974	91,55,069	— 1,242,451	— 1,48,032

Exports of cotton piece-goods dropped by 5 per cent. in quantity and 2 per cent. in value. *Grey piece-goods* fell by 22 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. The decrease of Rs. ·37 lakh is due to smaller shipments to China, where the market was very depressed during the greater part of the year, for the movement of trade was interrupted by the internal disorders which culminated in the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Exports of *coloured piece-goods* declined by 5 per cent. in quantity and 1 per cent. in value. Shipments to Ceylon fell from 42 per cent. to 37 per cent. while those to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States increased from 50 to 57 per cent. owing to larger shipments of coloured piece-goods for the use of the large number of Indian coolies on the tea and rubber estates.

Handkerchiefs.—The trade in *handkerchiefs* made by hand-looms advanced from Rs. 10·81 lakhs to Rs. 14·53 lakhs or by 34 per cent. The shipments are all made to the United Kingdom whence they are despatched to the British possessions on the West Coast of Africa. For the first nine months trade was very brisk and keen competition raised prices to an abnormal height. The volume of shipments increased considerably in consequence. Later in the year a yellow fever scare on the West Coast of Africa caused a sudden slump in prices and heavy stocks have accumulated.

Woollen goods.—Exports of *woollen goods* declined from Rs. 3·49 lakhs to Rs. 3·26 lakhs. The chief articles under this head are *carpets and rugs*, the trade in which amounted to 386,634 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·53 lakhs against 400,201 lbs. valued at Rs. 2·44 lakhs in 1910–1911, the United Kingdom being the chief customer.

C.—Other Manufactured Articles.

Coir manufactures.—The following statement shows the distribution of coir manufactures exported to foreign countries.

Coir manufactures.	Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom.	170,084	16,78,125	179,227	18,72,830	164,678	16,92,223	228,329	24,25,511	+ 63,651	+ 7,33,288
Germany ..	168,544	17,27,295	201,451	21,52,265	210,315	22,76,516	218,164	22,31,946	+ 7,849	— 44,570
Holland ..	36,499	3,92,190	58,936	6,13,434	59,690	6,45,422	66,440	7,29,528	+ 6,750	+ 84,106
Belgium ..	49,618	5,12,860	59,677	5,96,907	56,151	5,78,431	62,916	6,45,095	+ 6,765	+ 66,664
France	44,726	4,64,289	56,514	5,93,177	52,528	5,56,130	56,311	5,85,304	+ 3,783	+ 29,174
Portugal ..	14,475	1,52,514	31,118	3,41,986	27,216	3,07,578	23,198	2,55,330	— 4,018	— 52,248
Italy	10,143	1,09,576	13,384	1,51,876	11,444	1,26,395	10,283	1,14,693	— 1,101	— 11,702
United States of America.	24,367	2,95,600	50,728	6,43,433	31,871	4,21,468	38,084	5,01,099	+ 6,213	+ 79,631
Other countries.	13,434	1,45,359	21,394	2,61,797	20,701	2,65,724	35,128	4,87,204	+ 14,427	+ 2,21,480
Total ..	531,890	54,77,808	672,429	72,27,705	634,594	68,69,887	738,853	79,75,710	+ 104,259	+11,05,823

The exports of coir matting and yarn, the trade in which is almost wholly confined to the Malabar Coast, expanded by 16 per cent. both in quantity and value and exceeded the record figures of 1909–1910 by 9 per cent. in quantity and 10 per cent. in value. The increase is due to good cocoanut crop and greater demands from the United Kingdom. Germany, which took more than the United Kingdom in the previous year, reduced her imports from 33 to 29 per cent. while the United Kingdom increased hers from 26 to 31 per cent. Exports from Travancore amounted to 78,812 cwts. valued at Rs. 8·82 lakhs against 87,799 cwts. valued at Rs. 9·36 lakhs.

Hides and skins, tanned.—The following statement shows the total exports of tanned hides and skins :—

Hides and skins, dressed or tanned.		Average of five years ending 1908-1909.		1909-1910.		1910-1911.		1911-1912.		Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides, dressed or tanned—											
United Kingdom.	Cwt. No.	142,914 2,158,516	1,07,14,174	149,565 2,150,778	1,13,80,644	124,069 1,710,653	96,18,142	149,882 2,091,123	11,985,311	+ 25,813 + 380,470	+23,67,169
Other countries.	Cwt. No.	6,383 83,566	4,94,803	1,736 21,943	134,865	437 4,420	34,453	326 3,358	28,401	— 111 — 1,062	— 6,052
Total ..	Cwt. No.	148,297 2,242,082	1,12,08,977	151,301 2,172,721	1,15,15,509	124,506 1,715,073	96,52,595	150,208 2,094,481	12,013,712	+ 25,702 + 379,408	+23,61,117
Skins, dressed or tanned—											
United Kingdom.	Cwt. No.	78,390 9,405,817	1,44,06,972	74,565 86,73,630	1,51,88,932	88,288 10,513,911	1,83,72,956	97,863 11,724,183	2,00,75,134	+ 9,575 +1,210,272	+17,02,178
Straits Settlements.	Cwt. No.	4,481 947,170	6,34,257	4,143 9,12,880	6,80,234	3,517 767,502	5,85,121	2,593 598,260	4,50,328	— 924 — 169,242	— 134,793
Germany ..	Cwt. No.	22 1,532	1,870	2,435 3,28,249	5,58,149	1,940 266,950	5,42,825	2,183 310,310	5,60,583	+ 243 + 43,360	+ 17,758
Japan	Cwt. No.	2,562 478,141	4,24,222	4,678 892,713	7,96,104	7,773 16,36,258	12,98,436	8,757 1,876,803	14,29,852	+ 984 + 240,545	+ 1,31,416
United States of America.	Cwt. No.	20,079 2,410,665	32,29,044	16,704 2,258,640	30,44,249	12,798 1,734,584	25,75,399	14,484 2,021,890	28,31,282	+ 1,686 + 287,306	+ 2,55,883
Other countries.	Cwt. No.	1,299 182,920	2,44,620	3,333 389,417	6,10,682	2,436 3,62,469	4,23,957	922 163,082	155,495	— 1,514 — 199,387	— 268,462
Total ..	Cwt. No.	106,833 13,426,245	1,89,40,985	1,05,858 13,455,529	2,08,78,350	116,752 15,281,674	2,37,98,694	126,802 16,694,528	2,55,02,674	+ 10,050 +1,412,854	+17,03,980
Total of hides and skins, dressed or tanned.	Cwt. No.	256,130 15,668,327	3,01,49,962	257,159 15,628,250	3,23,93,859	241,258 16,996,747	3,34,51,289	277,010 18,789,009	3,75,16,386	+ 35,752 +1,792,262	+40,65,097

The total exports of tanned *hides and skins* taken together expanded by 15 per cent. in volume and 12 per cent. in value. Exports of tanned hides improved by 21 per cent. in quantity and 24 per cent. in value under the stimulus of advanced prices, the United Kingdom absorbing almost the whole. *Tanned skins* expanded by 9 per cent. in volume and 7 per cent. in value. The fall in the demand for raw *goat skins* from Europe and America during the past two years, encouraged the local tanning industry as the prices for the tanned skins in the London market were steady and yielded a good margin of profit. The United Kingdom, as the chief distributing centre continued to take the greater part of the tanned hides and skins. In hides, Britain's share of the total represented 99 per cent. In skins, her share advanced from 75 to 77 per cent. while that of America remained stationary at 11 per cent. Exports to Japan, consisting mainly of sheep skins, expanded by 13 per cent. owing to the diversion of trade from the Straits Settlements which supplied the Japan market in previous years. The total trade in sheep and goat skins and the average value per pound for the same are given below :—

—	1910-1911.			Rate per lb.	1911-1912.			Rate per lb.
	NO.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	CWTS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Goat skins ..	6,616,151	58,340	1,29,96,522	1 15 10	7,419,731	64,647	1,43,04,327	1 15 7
Sheep skins ..	8,437,375	54,412	1,04,24,166	1 11 4	8,783,094	54,660	1,05,10,822	1 11 6

Other minor items.—Exports of *paints and colours* declined further by Rs. ·40 lakh owing to smaller shipments of graphite from 34,784 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·44 lakhs to 29,015 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·03 lakhs. The bulk of the shipments was for the United Kingdom. *Articles exported by post* improved by Rs. 3·95 lakhs to Rs. 26·84 lakhs.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY COUNTRIES.

The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated. From April 1911 the system of registration by countries of consignment in the case of imports and by countries of final destination in the case of exports has been adopted in place of the old system according to countries of shipment and discharge. The table excludes treasure and Government stores :—

—	Imports.				Exports.				Total of imports and exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average of three years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	Average of three years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
British Empire—												
United Kingdom ..	704·77	690·82	764·31	+ 73·49	574·48	609·82	670·83	+ 61·01	1,300·64	1,435·14	41·01	41·25
Aden and Dependencies.	·11	·16	·07	— ·09	1·04	1·18	1·92	+ ·74	1·34	1·99	·04	·06
Bahrein Islands ..	..	..	..	..	·51	1·82	2·57	+ ·75	1·82	2·57	·06	·07
Ceylon	49·15	55·58	53·66	— 1·92	379·44	358·18	389·16	+ 30·98	413·76	442·82	13·04	12·73
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	37·74	38·18	44·93	+ 6·75	73·29	90·81	99·15	+ 8·34	128·99	144·08	4·07	4·14
Federated Malay States.	·02	·11	·10	— ·01	1·14	6·54	10·97	+ 4·43	6·65	11·07	·21	·32
Hongkong	3·32	2·62	1·99	— ·63	1·18	1·21	1·08	— ·13	3·83	3·07	·12	·09
Natal	1·23	·60	·19	— ·41	2·26	2·91	3·07	+ ·16	3·51	3·26	·11	·09
Mauritius and dependencies ..	1·44	2·02	4·28	+ 2·26	22·86	14·18	13·07	— 1·11	16·20	17·35	·51	·50
Canada	·01	·01	..	— ·01	22·12	27·72	33·91	+ 6·19	27·73	33·91	·87	·97
West Australia ..	4·42	5·99	3·54	— ·245	·32	·31	·58	+ ·27	6·30	4·12	·20	·12
Victoria	6·32	7·20	5·76	— 1·44	7·95	9·45	7·41	— 2·04	16·65	13·17	·53	·38
New South Wales ..	1·25	1·02	1·25	+ ·23	1·73	2·95	3·43	+ ·48	3·97	4·68	·13	·13
Other countries ..	·97	·38	·29	+ ·14	3·74	3·75	4·90	+ 1·15	4·13	5·19	·13	·15
Total of British Empire.	810·75	804·69	880·37	+ 75·68	1,092·06	1,130·83	1,242·05	+ 111·22	1,935·52	2,122·42	61·03	61·00
Foreign countries—												
Russia	4·63	10·07	1·06	— 9·01	3·97	4·95	5·80	+ ·85	15·02	6·86	·47	·20
Sweden	9·49	10·44	9·83	— ·61	·92	5·74	7·47	+ 1·73	16·18	17·30	·51	·50
Germany	42·87	45·08	64·87	+ 19·79	135·06	187·30	221·73	+ 34·43	232·38	286·60	7·33	8·24
Holland	3·23	2·96	3·73	+ ·77	17·43	20·67	18·54	— 2·13	23·63	22·27	·75	·64
Belgium	42·69	38·97	38·11	— ·86	110·17	119·67	95·17	— 24·50	158·64	133·28	5·00	3·83
France	35·29	37·75	38·31	+ ·56	217·24	305·17	317·71	+ 12·54	342·92	356·02	10·81	10·23
Spain	·23	·16	·21	+ ·05	2·89	4·11	5·08	+ ·97	4·27	5·29	·13	·15
Portugal	·06	·05	·05	..	2·67	3·08	3·16	+ ·08	3·13	3·21	·09	·09
Italy	2·22	2·94	2·71	— ·23	22·17	38·89	49·21	+ 10·32	41·83	51·92	1·32	1·49
Austria-Hungary ..	19·01	21·04	24·34	+ 3·30	16·85	28·19	47·29	+ 19·10	49·23	71·63	1·55	2·06
Switzerland	·68	·63	·97	+ ·34	·02	·01	02	+ ·01	·64	·99	·02	·03
Other countries ..	2·79	2·42	2·79	+ ·37	1·40	·77	1·36	+ ·59	3·19	4·15	·11	·12
Total, Europe ..	163·19	172·51	186·98	+ 14·47	530·79	718·55	772·54	+ 53·99	891·06	959·52	28·09	27·58
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ..	·69	·49	1·58	+ 1·09	3·37	8·17	5·95	+ 2·78	3·66	7·53	·11	·22
Other native States in Arabia	·48	..	..	..	2·11	2·44	4·16	+ 1·72	2·44	4·16	·08	·12
Sumatra	6·40	10·92	..	— 10·92	·28	·05	·44	+ ·39	10·97	·44	·35	·01
Java	10·19	31·23	28·53	— 2·70	3·46	1·09	1·11	+ ·02	32·32	29·64	1·02	·85
Borneo (Dutch) ..	4·59	4·96	5·33	+ ·37	..	..	..	..	4·96	5·33	·16	·15
Indo-China	..	..	..	..	·70	3·92	1·49	— 2·43	3·92	1·49	·12	·04
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.) ..	·63	·57	3·07	+ 2·50	22·43	24·32	28·02	+ 3·70	24·89	31·09	·78	·89
Japan	3·67	6·51	7·88	+ 1·37	114·11	146·23	160·85	+ 14·62	152·74	168·73	4·82	4·85
Other countries ..	1·15	·29	2·44	+ 2·15	6·67	2·17	2·20	+ ·03	2·46	4·64	·08	·14
Total, Asia ..	27·80	54·97	48·83	+ 6·14	153·13	183·39	204·22	+ 20·83	238·36	253·05	7·52	7·27
Africa—												
Egypt	·22	·06	·27	+ ·21	6·84	4·72	4·65	— ·07	4·78	4·92	·15	·14
Reunion	..	..	..	..	·83	..	11·69	+ 11·69	..	11·69	·01	·34
Other countries ..	·37	·02	·09	+ ·07	·23	·45	80	+ ·35	·47	·89	..	·02
Total, Africa ..	·59	·08	·36	+ ·28	7·90	5·17	17·14	11·97	5·25	17·50	·16	·50
America—												
United States of America	39·82	31·37	52·68	+ 21·31	100·95	70·02	74·12	+ 4·10	101·39	126·80	3·20	3·65
Other countries ..	·01	..	..	..	..	·04	..	— ·04	·04	..	..	..
Total, America ..	39·83	31·37	52·68	+ 21·31	100·95	70·06	74·12	+ 4·06	101·43	126·80	3·20	3·65
Total of Foreign countries	231·41	258·93	288·85	+ 29·92	792·77	977·17	1,068·02	+ 90·85	1,236·10	1,356·87	38·97	39·00
Grand Total ..	1,042·16	1,063·62	1,169·22	+105·60	1,884·83	2,108·00	2,310·07	+202·07	3,171·62	3,479·29	100·00	100·00

The trade with the *British Empire*, which represented 61 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 61·03 per cent. in the previous year advanced by Rs. 186·90 lakhs or 10 per cent. The value of imports rose by Rs. 75·68 lakhs or 9 per cent. and that of exports by Rs. 111·22 lakhs or 10 per cent. Trade with other *Foreign countries* increased by Rs. 120·77 lakhs or 10 per cent., imports being greater by Rs. 29·92 lakhs and exports by Rs. 90·85 lakhs.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

United Kingdom.—The trade with the *United Kingdom* represented 41·25 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 41·01 per cent. in the previous year and showed an advance of Rs. 134·50 lakhs or 10 per cent. Imports rose by Rs. 73·49 lakhs or 11 per cent. and exports by Rs. 61·01 lakhs or 10 per cent. The increase in the import trade was chiefly due to heavy imports of cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 52·29 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+ Rs. 6·99 lakhs), carriages and carts (+ Rs. 5·08 lakhs), raw cotton (+ Rs. 4·31 lakhs) and machinery and mill-work (+ Rs. 3·01 lakhs), partly counterbalanced by smaller imports of railway plant and rolling stock (—Rs. 12·12 lakhs). The increase in the export trade was brought about by larger shipments of tanned hides and skins (+ Rs. 40·70 lakhs), castor seeds (+ Rs. 10·14 lakhs), coir manufactures (+ Rs. 7·34 lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 6·24 lakhs), cocoanut oil (+ Rs. 4·91 lakhs), groundnut seeds (+ Rs. 4·50 lakhs) and cotton handkerchiefs (+ Rs. 3·66 lakhs), which were, however, partly counterbalanced by smaller exports of raw cotton (— Rs. 17·30 lakhs) and tea (—Rs. 4·42 lakhs).

Ceylon.—The trade with *Ceylon* advanced by Rs. 29·06 lakhs or 7 per cent., the improvement being mainly under exports. The chief articles contributing to the increase were rice and paddy (+ Rs. 16·99 lakhs), caoutchouc (+ Rs. 9·26 lakhs), and jinjili seeds (+ Rs. 2·37 lakhs). Shipments of coloured piece-goods and tea showed decreases of Rs. 5·70 lakhs and Rs. 2·36 lakhs respectively.

Straits Settlements.—The import trade with the *Straits Settlements* rose by Rs. 6·75 lakhs and the export trade by Rs. 8·34 lakhs resulting in an increase of Rs. 15·09 lakhs or 12 per cent. in the total trade. The increase under imports was mainly due to the larger imports of kerosene oil and that under exports to larger shipments of coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 3·90 lakhs) and rice (+ Rs. 3·28 lakhs).

Other Countries in the British Empire.—The increase of Rs. 4·42 lakhs in the trade with the *Federated Malay States* was brought about by larger exports of living animals and coloured piece-goods to that country. The import trade with *Mauritius* advanced by Rs. 2·26 lakhs owing to larger imports of sugar, while the decrease of Rs. 1·11 lakhs under exports was due to smaller shipments of rice. *Canada* imported more tea than in the previous year, which accounted for an increase of Rs. 6·18 lakhs in the total trade. Smaller imports of wooden sleepers for railway purposes were responsible for a fall of Rs. 2·45 lakhs in the import from West Australia.

Continental Europe.

The trade with the *Continent of Europe* (excluding the United Kingdom) advanced by Rs. 68·46 lakhs or 8 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 14·47 lakhs and the exports by Rs. 53·94 lakhs. Smaller import of kerosene oil was the main cause of the decrease of Rs. 8·16 lakhs in the *Russian* trade while the increased demand for cocoanut oil enhanced the trade with *Sweden* by Rs. 1·12 lakhs. The trade with *Germany* further developed particularly in exports. The increase of Rs. 19·79 lakhs in the imports was chiefly due to the progress made in metals (+ Rs. 11·01 lakhs), dyeing materials and raw cotton also contributing, while the considerable increase of Rs. 34·43 lakhs in exports to *Germany* was brought about through larger shipments of copra (+ Rs. 23·48 lakhs), oil-cakes and oil-cake manure (+ Rs. 9·11 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 4·43 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 4·09 lakhs) and rice-bran (+ Rs. 2·72 lakhs), the trade in raw cotton and cocoanut oil contracting.

The falling off in the demand for Indian cotton reduced the export trade with *Holland*, while the trade with *Belgium* contracted mainly through smaller shipments of raw cotton (— Rs. 15·46 lakhs) and of groundnut seeds (— Rs. 8·51 lakhs).

The trade with *France* rose by Rs. 13·10 lakhs as the net result of heavier shipments of groundnut seeds (+ Rs. 20·01 lakhs), castor seeds (+ 5·99 lakhs), pepper (+ Rs. 3·39 lakhs) and raw cotton (+ Rs. 2·48 lakhs) and smaller exports of coffee (— Rs. 15·99 lakhs) and goat skins (— Rs. 3·93 lakhs). *Italy* increased her imports by Rs. 10·32 lakhs by larger receipts of raw cotton (+ Rs. 8·64 lakhs), hemp

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(+ Rs. 2·20 lakhs) and castor seeds. The trade with *Austria-Hungary* improved by Rs. 22·40 lakhs as a result of larger imports of enamelled ironware and glassware, and larger exports of coffee and groundnut seeds.

Asia.

The trade with *Asiatic ports*, other than British, improved by Rs. 14·69 lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports declined by Rs. 6·14 lakhs while exports rose by Rs. 20·83 lakhs. The fall in the trade with *Sumatra* and *Java* was due to smaller receipts of kerosene oil and sugar respectively from those countries. *China* supplied more silk and took more twist and yarn during the year under review. The import trade with *Japan* increased under postal articles, while the export trade improved under raw cotton by Rs. 13·20 lakhs and tanned sheep skins by Rs. 1·87 lakhs.

Africa.

The total trade under *Africa* advanced by Rs. 12·25 lakhs owing to exports of rice to *Reunion.*

America.

The trade with *America*, which was practically confined to the *United States*, expanded by Rs. 25·37 lakhs, Rs. 21·31 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 4·06 lakhs under exports. The increase under imports was due to larger receipts of kerosene oil (+ Rs. 17·43 lakhs), and that under exports was contributed by tanned sheep skins.

TREASURE (FOREIGN TRADE).

Treasure.	Average of five years ending, 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.
	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.	LAKHS RUPEES.
Gold—					
Imports ..	44·15	109·50	49·17	24·29	— 24·88
Exports ..	1·95	·03	·02	10·31	+ 10·29
Net Imports ..	42·20	109·47	49·15	13·98	— 35·17
Silver—					
Imports ..	18·23	20·43	22·80	18·02	— 4·78
Exports ..	27·58	75·55	68·79	32·51	— 36·28
Net Imports ..	— 9·35	— 55·12	— 45·99	— 14·49	— 31·50
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports ..	62·38	129·93	71·97	42·31	— 29·66
Exports ..	29·53	75·58	68·81	42·82	— 25·99
Net Imports ..	32·85	54·35	3·16	— ·51	+ 3·67

Gold.—Imports of gold dropped by Rs. 24·88 lakhs or 50 per cent. Imports of *bar gold* decreased from 36,065 oz. valued at Rs. 23·08 lakhs to 617 oz. valued at Rs. ·39 lakh causing the proportion of *sovereigns*, the import of which declined by Rs. 2·18 lakhs or 8 per cent. to be raised from 53 per cent. to 98 per cent. of the total imports of gold. The decrease in the imports was not a result of any falling off in the demand for gold but an indication of a change in the route by which the metal entered the Presidency. The route, which finds more favour, is from Bombay by rail to Madras and these imports do not appear in the sea-borne trade of Madras. The demand for gold in the Presidency was greater than ever before though actual figures cannot be given, but the general increase in the import of gold into India, which reached the unprecedented amount of Rs. 41 crores and 49 lakhs as compared with Rs. 27 crores and 89 lakhs in the previous year, is also a measure of the increase of the imports into the Madras Presidency. Of the total amount of gold imported into India, Rs. 27 crores and 51 lakhs represented sovereigns. Some of the reasons assigned for the large imports of sovereigns are that the sovereign is growing in popularity, that it is displacing the rupee in hoarding and that it is melted down for conversion into ornaments. Of the imports by sea into Madras, Australia supplied to the value of Rs. 12 lakhs, Ceylon to the value of Rs. 11·26 lakhs and the United Kingdom to the

value of Rs. ·98 lakh against Rs. ·75 lakh, Rs. 8·53 lakhs and Rs. 39·76 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 10·31 lakhs against Rs. ·02 lakh in 1910–11, of which Rs. 10·06 lakhs represented sovereigns sent to Ceylon.

Silver.—Imports of silver declined by Rs. 4·78 lakhs or 21 per cent. Imports of *bar silver* advanced from 859, 359 oz. valued at Rs. 15·69 lakhs to 957,398 oz. valued at Rs. 17·59 lakhs, while those of *Government of India rupees* declined from Rs. 7·08 lakhs to Rs. ·42 lakh. The average value per oz. of bar silver increased from Rs. 1–13–3 to Rs. 1–13–5. Of the total imports of silver, the United Kingdom supplied bar silver to the value of Rs. 17·57 lakhs against Rs. 15·66 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of silver, consisting mostly of *Government of India rupees* sent to Ceylon, amounted to Rs. 32·51 lakhs as compared with Rs. 68·79 lakhs in 1910–1911.

GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS (FOREIGN TRADE).

The total value of Government stores imported and exported amounted to Rs. 37·03 lakhs and Rs. 2·10 lakhs as compared with Rs. 31·27 lakhs and Rs. ·61 lakh in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5·76 lakhs under imports was brought about by larger receipts of woollen piece-goods (+Rs. 2·15 lakhs), steel (+Rs. 1·71 lakhs), chemicals (+Rs. 1·17 lakhs), and coloured piece-goods (+Rs. 1 lakh). The transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom. The increase under exports was due to larger shipments of apparel to Hongkong.

SHIPPING (FOREIGN TRADE).

The number of vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency declined from 3,638 to 3,456, but their tonnage increased from 3,674,230 to 3,834,115, the average tonnage showing an increase from 1,010 to 1,109. 1,731 vessels aggregating 1,941,404 tons entered and 1725 vessels of 1,892,711 tons cleared, a decrease of 76 and 106 in the number of vessels and an increase of 60,901 and 98,984 in tonnage under entries and clearances respectively. 501 vessels with a tonnage of 1,77,581 tons entered in ballast as compared with 643 vessels of 136,811 tons in 1910–11. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag and British Indian vessels were the same in number as in the previous year, viz., 758 and 242, but their tonnages were 1,531,238 and 29,296 against 1,571.171 and 29,022 tons respectively. Vessels plying under foreign colours increased from 105 to 116 (German 86, Austro-Hungarian 9, Dutch 6, Italian 4, Norwegian, Japanese and Danish each 3 and Russian and Greek each 1) and their tonnage from 298,734 to 341,530. Under clearances, the number of British vessels rose from 736 to 750 and their tonnage from 1,534,296 to 1,554,273. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 13 and their tonnage by 5,098. Vessels flying the foreign flag increased from 71 to 96 (German 47, Austro-Hungarian 14, Italian 12, Dutch 6, Danish and Japanese each 5, Norwegian 4, Siamese 2 and Russian 1) and their tonnage from 188,737 to 268,815 tons. The number of native crafts engaged in foreign trade fell from 1,479 to 1,260 (British 219, British Indian 953 and Foreign 88) but their tonnage rose from 74,680 to 82,471. The number of vessels that entered was 615 of 39,340 tons as against 702 of 35,576 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels cleared was 645 with a tonnage of 43,131 as compared with 777 of 39,104 tons in 1910–1911.

COASTING TRADE.

The aggregate coasting trade increased from 14 crores and 59 lakhs to 15 crores and 85 lakhs or 9 per cent., the total value of merchandise being 14 crores and 44 lakhs against 14 crores and 30 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total, the group—British ports in other Presidencies—absorbed 12 crores and 11 lakhs, or 84 per cent. The trade with Bengal advanced by Rs. 110 lakhs, with Eastern Bengal and Assam by 27 lakhs, with Bombay by 4 lakhs, with Sind by 4 lakhs, while the trade with Burma declined by 139 lakhs.

Imports.—Imports of country produce declined by Rs. 101·83 lakhs or 13 per cent., while those of foreign merchandise fell by Rs. ·32 lakh. Imports from Bengal advanced from Rs. 126·61 lakhs to Rs. 172·84 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 46·23

lakhs or 36 per cent. as a result of larger imports of grain and pulse (+Rs. 33·02 lakhs), coal (+Rs. 2·42 lakhs), printing paper (+Rs. 1·19 lakhs) and raw hides (+Rs. 1·86 lakhs). Rice and paddy accounted for the increase of Rs. 26·60 lakhs in the import trade with Eastern Bengal and Assam, while the import trade with Bombay fell by Rs. 15·27 lakhs on account of smaller imports of raw cotton (—Rs. 17·85 lakhs), grain and pulse (—Rs. 2·35 lakhs), the effect of which was partly counter-balanced by larger imports of coffee (+Rs. 2·36 lakhs) foreign white piece-goods (+Rs. 2·55 lakhs) and essential seeds (+Rs. 1·19 lakhs). Larger imports of grain and pulse (+Rs. 2·71 lakhs) were the cause of an increase of Rs. 2·38 lakhs in the import trade with Sind. Imports from Burma declined by Rs. 166·98 lakhs in consequence of shrinkages in imports of grain and pulse (—Rs. 168·25 lakhs), but there was a small increase under kerosene oil (+Rs. 3·04 lakhs).

Exports.—Exports of Indian produce rose by Rs. 115·82 lakhs or 23 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise by Rs. ·12 lakh. There was an increase of Rs. 64·15 lakhs in the export trade with Bengal owing to larger exports of earthnuts (+Rs. 54·84 lakhs), raw cotton (+Rs. 4·72 lakhs), turmeric (+Rs. 2·59 lakhs), and pepper (Rs. 1·42 lakhs). The variations in the shipments of copra (+Rs. 8·73 lakhs), raw cotton (+Rs. 4·53 lakhs), earthnut oil (+Rs. 5·51 lakhs), cocoanut oil (—Rs. 6·40 lakhs) were the chief factors in the increase of Rs. 19·18 lakhs in the export trade with Bombay. Larger shipments of earthnut oil (+Rs. 13·52 lakhs), earthnut seeds (+Rs. 6·46 lakhs), and jinjili seeds (+Rs. 3·81 lakhs), accounted for an increase of Rs. 27·67 lakhs in the exports to Burma. The imports from Kathiawar fell by Rs. 1·75 lakhs owing to smaller exports of grain and pulse, while heavier shipments of rice brought about an increase of Rs. 2·31 lakhs in the exports to Goa.

Treasure.—Movements of private treasure amounted to Rs. 4·67 lakhs against Rs. 7·99 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 3·32 lakhs or 71 per cent. Imports of gold fell from Rs. 39,285 to Rs. 300 and imports of silver, which consisted of Government of India rupees fell from Rs. 3·88 lakhs to Rs. 2·68 lakhs. Exports of silver amounted to Rs. 1·98 lakhs against Rs. 3·34 lakhs. There were no exports of gold. On Government account Government of India rupees to the values of Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 52·75 lakhs were respectively imported from and exported to Rangoon.

Government transactions.—Imports of Government Stores advanced from Rs. 9·60 lakhs to 13·32 lakhs, while exports declined from Rs. 11·14 lakhs to Rs. 9·44 lakhs. The expansion of Rs. 3·72 lakhs under imports was mainly due to larger imports of *arms and ammunition* (+Rs. 2·88 lakhs), while the decline of Rs. 1·70 lakhs under exports was the net result of smaller exports of *arms and ammunition* and larger shipments of *apparel* and *telegraph materials*.

Shipping.—The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade fell from 36,244 to 33,225 and their tonnage from 16,117,790 to 15,520,597. Vessels entered decreased by 1,509 and their tonnage by 275,237. The number of vessels cleared fell from 18,197 to 16,687 and their tonnage from 8,103,558 to 7,781,602. Of the total number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 5,862 were British, 441 British Indian and 372 foreign and 26,550 native crafts as compared with 6,307, 511, 314, 29,112 in the previous year. Of the native crafts, 30 were British, 25,807 British Indian and 713 foreign against 59, 28,126 and 927 in 1910–1911.

TRADE OF IMPORTANT PORTS.

The following statement illustrates the growth or decline of the fourteen largest ports in the Presidency :—

Ports.		Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	Increase or decrease in 1911–1912.	Percentage of difference.
		LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
Madras ..	.. Foreign ..	1,437·51	1,504·77	1,578·28	1,665·90	+ 87·62	+ 5·55
	Coasting ..	225·12	273·61	273·18	282·84	+ 9·66	+ 3·53
	Total ..	1,662·63	1,778·38	1,851·46	1,948·74	+ 97·28	+ 5·25
Tuticorin	.. Foreign ..	411·66	580·40	674·81	684·02	+ 9·21	+ 1·36
	Coasting ..	89·35	167·86	160·36	146·34	— 14·02	— 8·74
	Total ..	501·01	748·26	835·17	830·36	— 4·81	— ·58
Cochin ..	.. Foreign ..	136·59	212·05	232·34	281·47	+ 49·13	+ 21·15
	Coasting ..	250·37	389·48	347·76	339·94	— 7·82	— 2·25
	Total ..	386·96	601·53	580·10	621·41	+ 41·31	+ 7·12
Cocanada	.. Foreign ..	179·83	183·84	157·98	210·52	+ 52·54	+ 33·26
	Coasting ..	99·93	90·17	96·69	85·34	— 11·35	— 11·12
	Total ..	279·76	274·01	254·67	295·86	+ 41·19	+ 16·48
Calicut ..	.. Foreign ..	100·76	114·82	116·36	130·06	+ 13·70	+ 11·77
	Coasting ..	102·62	119·85	101·71	106·46	+ 4·75	+ 4·67
	Total ..	203·38	234·67	218·07	236·52	+ 18·45	+ 8·46
Negapatam	.. Foreign ..	93·23	118·74	135·78	138·48	+ 2·70	+ 1·99
	Coasting ..	40·98	89·00	45·72	38·94	— 6·78	— 14·83
	Total ..	134·21	207·74	181·50	177·42	— 4·08	— 2·25
Mangalore	.. Foreign ..	71·74	66·17	80·59	80·47	— ·12	— ·15
	Coasting ..	99·87	83·45	84·15	96·24	+ 12·09	+ 14·37
	Total ..	171·61	149·62	164·74	176·71	+ 11·97	+ 7·27
Cuddalore	.. Foreign ..	67·49	89·04	93·85	106·13	+ 12·28	+ 13·08
	Coasting ..	72·55	55·83	61·10	81·42	+ 20·32	+ 33·26
	Total ..	140·04	144·87	154·95	187·55	+ 32·60	+ 21·04
Tellicherry	.. Foreign ..	73·21	64·92	80·87	88·45	+ 7·58	+ 9·37
	Coasting ..	37·78	31·19	40·78	39·22	— 1·56	— 3·82
	Total ..	110·99	96·11	121·65	127·67	+ 6 02	+ 4·94
Porto Novo	.. Foreign ..	27·89	53·02	52·62	61·68	+ 9·06	+ 17·21
	Coasting ..	·67	·26	·20	·02	— ·18	— 90·00
	Total ..	28·56	53·28	52·82	61·70	+ 8·88	+ 16·81
Cannanore	.. Foreign ..	3·80	3·62	3·75	5·46	+ 1·71	+ 45·60
	Coasting ..	36·25	40·38	48·15	50·89	+ 2·74	+ 5·69
	Total ..	40·05	44·00	51·90	56·35	+ 4·45	+ 8·57
Badagara	.. Foreign ..	10·18	21·29	15·80	18·64	+ 2·84	+ 17·97
	Coasting ..	22·22	24·88	29·94	36·14	+ 6·20	+ 20·71
	Total ..	32·40	46·17	45·74	54·78	+ 9·04	+ 19·76
Bimlipatam	.. Foreign ..	25·65	22·13	16·65	17·36	+ ·71	+ 4·26
	Coasting ..	15·18	11·72	9·72	8·28	— 1·44	— 14·81
	Total ..	40·83	33·85	26·37	25·64	— ·73	— 2·76
Vizagapatam	.. Foreign ..	17·32	13·46	18·84	17·83	— 1·01	— 5·36
	Coasting ..	2·45	4·39	2·04	2·02	— ·02	— ·98
	Total ..	19·77	17·85	20·88	19·85	— 1·03	— 4·93
Other ports	.. Foreign ..	72·50	55·15	53·88	57·95	+ 4·07	+ 7·55
	Coasting ..	124·46	128·48	137·27	134·48	— 2·79	— 2·03
	Total ..	196·96	183·63	191·15	192·43	+ 1·28	+ ·67
Grand Total	.. Foreign ..	2,729·36	3,103·42	3,312·40	3,564·42	+ 252·02	+ 7·61
	Coasting ..	1,219·80	1,510·55	1,438·10	1,448·57	+ 10·47	+ ·73
	Total ..	3,949·16	4,613·97	4,750·50	5,012·99	+ 262·49	+ 5·53

Chief Port (Fort Saint George).—The value of the total trade of the Madras port attained its maximum figure of Rs. 2,121·55 lakhs, which is an increase of Rs. 219·80 lakhs or 12 per cent. over the previous year's figures. The share of the chief port in the aggregate trade of the Presidency was slightly greater being 41 per cent. against 40 per cent. in 1910–1911.

Excluding Government transactions the trade expanded from Rs. 1,851·46 lakhs to Rs. 1,948·74 lakhs or by 5 per cent., the improvement taking place entirely in the foreign trade.

Under foreign trade, the value of imports of private merchandise though less than in 1908–1909 advanced by Rs. 81·66 lakhs to Rs. 936·20 lakhs, or 9 per cent. The increased vitality of the piece-goods market was the chief factor in this expansion, the imports swelling by Rs. 51·62 lakhs, while considerable advances took place in imports of cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 7·60 lakhs), carriages and carts, principally cycles, motor-cars and motor cycles, (+ Rs. 6·32 lakhs) mineral oils (+Rs. 5·63 lakhs). Improved trade has also occurred in drugs, medicines and narcotics chiefly camphor and proprietary and patent medicines (+Rs. 2·84 lakhs), metals (+Rs. 2·75 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (+ Rs. 2·47 lakhs), glass and glassware, principally bangles, beads and false pearls, (+ Rs. 2·22 lakhs), jewellery (+ Rs. 2·16 lakhs), arms and ammunition (+ Rs. 1·66 lakhs) dyeing and tanning materials (+ Rs. 1·55 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+ Rs. 1·51 lakhs), books and printed matter (+ Rs. 1·44 lakhs) and instruments, chiefly electrical and scientific (+Rs. 1·28 lakhs). Reduced imports were recorded of railway plant and rolling stock (— Rs. 9·78 lakhs), sugar (— Rs. 2·94 lakhs), matches (— Rs. 1·36 lakhs), raw hides and skins (— Rs. 1·35 lakhs), horses (— Rs. 1·30 lakhs) and liquors (— Rs. 1·22 lakhs).

The value of exports of private merchandise advanced from Rs. 666·98 lakhs or by 5 per cent. to Rs. 698·53 lakhs, the highest figure ever recorded. A particularly noticeable increase occurred in shipments of tanned hides and skins (+ Rs. 41·06 lakhs). Exports of earthnut seeds expanded by Rs. 17·18 lakhs partly in consequence of the improved shipping facilities provided at the port of Madras. Other marked increases were noted in castor seeds (+ Rs. 3·86 lakhs), handkerchiefs (+ Rs. 3·71 lakhs), mica (+ Rs. 2·64 lakhs) manures (+ Rs. 2·18 lakhs) and cotton coloured piece-goods (+ Rs. 2·12 lakhs). The exports of raw cotton fell by Rs. 35·74 lakhs and raw goat skins by Rs. 8·67 lakhs.

Under treasure, imports of gold declined by Rs. 27·69 lakhs owing to smaller receipts by sea of bar gold to the value of Rs. 22·50 lakhs and sovereigns to the value of Rs. 5·18 lakhs, while imports of silver rose by Rs. 1·90 lakhs as a result of larger imports of bar silver.

Under coasting trade, the value of imports of private merchandise decreased from Rs. 187·92 lakhs to Rs. 133·98 lakhs or by 29 per cent. owing to smaller imports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 42·23 lakhs), raw cotton (— Rs. 9·94 lakhs) and teakwood (— Rs. 3·57 lakhs), but the decrease was partly counterbalanced by larger imports of hides and skins (+ Rs. 2·17 lakhs), kerosene oil (+ Rs. 1·94 lakhs) and coal (+ Rs. 1·82 lakhs). On the other hand, exports of private merchandise improved by Rs. 64·43 lakhs as a result of larger shipments of earthnuts to Bengal (+ Rs. 55·24 lakhs), fresh vegetables (+ Rs. 3·16 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 2·78 lakhs) and turmeric (+ Rs. 2·43 lakhs).

The number of vessels entered further declined from 610 aggregating 1,612,156 tons to 594 of 1,621,242 tons and the number cleared also fell from 603 with a tonnage of 1,610,830 to 599 of 1,618,506 tons.

Tuticorin.—The trade of this port, which continued to occupy the second place among the subordinate ports of this Presidency, fell away slightly in value from Rupees 835·17 lakhs to Rs. 830·36 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 4·81 lakhs, or nearly 1 per cent. Foreign trade improved by Rs. 9·21 lakhs or 1 per cent., while coasting trade declined by Rs. 14·02 lakhs or 9 per cent. Imports of merchandise from foreign countries rose by Rs. 13·97 lakhs owing to larger supplies of kerosene oil (+Rs. 3·35 lakhs), machinery and millwork (+Rs. 3·59 lakhs), raw cotton (+Rs. 2·49 lakhs), raw silk (+Rs. 1·79 lakhs), and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 1·07 lakhs). Imports of betelnuts, on the other hand, fell by Rs. 4·45 lakhs. Imports of treasure fell by Rs. 3·90 lakhs, as the net result of smaller imports of Government of India Rupees (—Rs. 6·71 lakhs) and larger imports of sovereigns (+Rs. 2·81 lakhs). Exports to

foreign countries rose by Rs. 25·33 lakhs owing to larger exports of rice to Ceylon (+Rs. 12·47 lakhs), caoutchouc (+Rs. 7·22 lakhs), tea (+Rs. 5 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (+Rs. 3·11 lakhs), dried fish (+Rs. 2·55 lakhs), oil-cake (+Rs. 2·19 lakhs), against these increases were opposed smaller exports of raw cotton (—Rs. 10·51 lakhs) and coloured piecegoods (— Rs. 2·90 lakhs). Exports of treasure consisting of Government of India Rupees fell from Rs. 68·42 lakhs to Rs. 42·23 lakhs.

In the coasting trade the imports decreased by Rs. 18·91 lakhs. Smaller imports of grain and pulse (—Rs. 20·55 lakhs) were responsible for the reduction, which was lessened by larger imports of kerosene oil, (+ Rs. 2·99 lakhs), while the expansion of Rs. 4·90 lakhs in the exports, was produced by larger shipments of raw cotton, (+ Rs. 9·26 lakhs), and smaller exports of cardamoms (— Rs. 5·49 lakhs).

The total number of vessels entered was 2,036 with a tonnage of 1,272,194 tons against 2,035 of 1,293,218 tons. The total number of vessels cleared was 2,066 of 1,273,035 tons against 2,045 of 1,293,975 tons.

Cochin.—Cochin is the chief centre of the cocoanut industry and ranked second among the subordinate ports of Southern India. The total trade of the port expanded by Rs. 41·31 lakhs or 7 per cent., as the net result of an increase of Rs. 49·13 lakhs under foreign trade and a decrease of Rs. 7·82 lakhs under coasting trade. Under foreign trade, imports declined by Rs. 4·07 lakhs, while the exports advanced by Rs. 53·21 lakhs. The decrease in the import trade was due to smaller receipts of kerosene oil partly counterbalanced by larger imports of metals. The flourishing state of the industries connected with the cocoanut palm was the chief cause in the increase of the exports, for shipments of copra increased in value by Rs. 27·67 lakhs, cocoanut oil by Rs. 5·68 lakhs and coir manufactures by Rs. 5·75 lakhs. Shipments of caoutchouc and pepper were heavier by Rs. 7·55 lakhs, and 5·96 lakhs, respectively. Under coasting trade, both imports and exports declined, the former by Rs. 1·20 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 6·62 lakhs. The decrease under imports was brought about by smaller imports of grain and pulse (—Rs. 5·93 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by larger receipts of kerosene oil (+ Rs. 3·34 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn. The decrease under exports was due to a falling off in the exports coastwise of cocoanut oil (—Rs. 8·16 lakhs), rice and paddy (—Rs. 3·12 lakhs) partly counterbalanced by larger shipments of coir manufactures (+ Rs. 2·63 lakhs) and pepper (+Rs. 1·88 lakhs).

The total number of vessels entered was 1,174 with a tonnage of 824,870 tons against 1,226 of 818,092 tons. The total number of vessels cleared was 1,188 with a tonnage of 820,407 against 1,281 with a tonnage of 830,627 in the previous year.

Cocanada.—The trade recovered from the previous year's depression and the total value advanced from Rs. 254·67 lakhs to Rs. 295·86 lakhs or by 16 per cent. Both imports and exports helped to swell the volume of trade. The former improved by Rs. 1·34 lakhs and the latter by Rs. 51·21 lakhs. The improvement in the import trade was due to larger receipts of metals (+ Rs. 3·22 lakhs) while that in the export trade was the result of larger shipments of raw cotton (+ Rs. 22·23 lakhs), castor seeds (+ Rs. 14·70 lakhs), rice and paddy to Ceylon (+ Rs. 7·11 lakhs) owing to the diversion of Burma's trade to the Far East and cotton seeds (+ Rs. 3·95 lakhs). Under coasting trade, imports declined by Rs. 14·49 lakhs, while exports advanced by Rs. 3·14 lakhs. The decrease under imports was chiefly due to smaller imports of cotton twist and yarn (— Rs. 5·03 lakhs), kerosene oil (— Rs. 3·02 lakhs) and grain and pulse (— Rs. 1·04 lakhs), while larger shipments of jinjili seeds (+ Rs. 4·56 lakhs) and grain and pulse (+ Rs. 2·66 lakhs) partially counterbalanced by smaller exports of cotton raw (— Rs. 1·83 lakhs) and castor seeds (— Rs. 1·41 lakhs) accounted for the increase under exports.

275 vessels with a tonnage of 576,251 tons entered and 281 vessels with a tonnage of 578,875 tons cleared as compared with 301 of 624,203 tons and 295 of 619,406 tons in the previous year.

Calicut.—There was a recovery from the diminished trade of the previous two years and the total value of the trade advanced from Rs. 218·07 lakhs to Rs. 236·52 lakhs or by 8 per cent. Under foreign trade, both imports and exports showed increases, while in the coasting trade there was a decrease under imports and an increase in exports The foreign import trade (+ Rs. 1·40) lakhs was affected chiefly by the larger receipts of refined sugar (+ Rs. 2·46 lakhs) and by the diminished imports of machinery and kerosene oil, while larger shipments of coir manufactures (+ Rs. 4·56

lakhs), copra (+ Rs. 3·46 lakhs), earthnut seeds (+Rs. 2·85 lakhs), coffee (+ Rs. 1·93 lakhs) and pepper (+ Rs. 1·38 lakhs) together with smaller exports of tea (— Rs. 3·53 lakhs) combined to produce a net increase of Rs. 12·31 lakhs in the foreign export trade. Smaller imports of raw cotton accounted for the decrease of Rs. 3·55 lakhs under coastwise imports, while larger shipments of cocoanuts (+ Rs. 1·65 lakhs), copra (+Rs. 1·93 lakhs) and unrefined sugar (+ Rs. 1·40 lakhs), turmeric (+ Rs. ·52 lakh) and tea (+ Rs. ·36 lakh), resulted in an increase of Rs. 8·30 lakhs under coastwise exports.

1,452 vessels with a tonnage of 681,939 tons entered and 1,475 vessels of 682,057 tons cleared as compared with 1,707 and 1,720 with tonnages of 640,057 and 634,494 tons in the previous year.

Negapatam.—The total trade of this port declined from Rs. 181·50 lakhs to Rs. 177·42 lakhs or by nearly 3 per cent. Foreign import trade advanced by Rs. 4·24 lakhs as a result of larger imports of railway plant and rolling stock (+ Rs. 1·60 lakhs), cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 1·66 lakhs), provisions and sugar. There were large exports of rice (+ Rs. 4·10 lakhs), coloured piece-goods (+Rs. 2·90 lakhs), animals, living (+ Rs. 2·03 lakhs), cigars and postal articles, but a decrease of Rs. 1·85 lakhs in the foreign export trade was produced by the fall in the shipments of earthnuts (— Rs. 12·31 lakhs), for which the diversion of the trade to Madras was partly responsible. The decrease of Rs. 6·32 lakhs in coastwise imports was due to smaller imports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 9·55 lakhs), partially counterbalanced by increased imports of teakwood (+ Rs. 2·90 lakhs).

478 vessels of 761,138 tons entered and 502 vessels of 759,379 tons cleared as against 622 of 760,530 tons and 643 of 766,284 tons respectively in the previous year.

Mangalore.—The total trade advanced by Rs. 11·97 lakhs, or 7 per cent., the improvement being entirely in the coasting trade. Larger receipts of coffee and cotton coloured piece-goods accounted for an increase of Rs. 5·52 lakhs under coastwise imports, while larger shipments of rice and bricks accounted for an increase of Rs. 6·57 lakhs under coastwise exports.

The number of vessels that respectively entered and cleared during the year was 2,279 of 287,800 tons and 2,359 of 289,762 tons against 2,227 of 294,845 tons and 2,265 of 295,189 tons in 1910–1911.

Cuddalore.—The trade of this port further advanced from Rs. 154·95 lakhs to Rs. 187·55 lakhs or by 21 per cent., Rs. 12·28 lakhs being under foreign and Rs. 20·32 lakhs under coasting. Increased imports of betelnuts (+ Rs. 1·12 lakhs) and heavier shipments of ground-nuts (+ Rs. 7·19 lakhs) and oil-cake (+ Rs. 4·69 lakhs) were the causes of the increase in the value of foreign trade, while the improvement under coasting trade was the net result of smaller imports of grain and pulse(—Rs. 5·67 lakhs) and increased shipments of earthnut oil (+Rs. 19·98 lakhs) and ground-nuts (+ Rs. 4·91 lakhs).

264 vessels aggregating 599,839 tons entered and 258 vessels aggregating 597,915 tons cleared against 271 of 566,229 tons and 269 of 556,766 tons, respectively, in the previous year.

Tellicherry.—The trade of this port rose from Rs. 121·65 lakhs to Rs. 127·67 lakhs or by 5 per cent., the increase being entirely in the foreign trade. Larger imports of kerosene-oil (+ Rs. 2·01 lakhs) and increased exports of pepper (+Rs. 5·08 lakhs) and copra (+Rs. 2·77 lakhs) partially counter-balanced by smaller exports of coffee (— Rs. 1·44 lakhs) and dried fruits (—Rs. 1·05 lakhs) gave rise to the increase of Rs. 7·58 lakhs in the value of foreign trade, while the fall of Rs. 1·56 lakhs in the value of coasting trade was the net result of smaller imports of grain and pulse (— Rs. 3·79 lakhs) and larger shipments of coffee, pepper and cocoanuts.

Porto Novo.—The trade of this port increased from Rs. 52·82 lakhs to Rs. 61·70 lakhs or by 17 per cent., shipments of ground-nuts being responsible for the increase.

Cannanore.—Larger exports of coffee and coloured piece-goods to foreign countries and rice and paddy to coast ports increased the value of trade from Rs. 51·90 lakhs to Rs. 56·35 lakhs.

Badagara.—The total trade rose from Rs. 45·74 lakhs to Rs. 54·78 lakhs, or by nearly 20 per cent. Larger shipments of copra caused an increase of Rs. 2·84 lakhs under foreign trade and of Rs. 6·20 lakhs under coasting trade.

Bimlipatam.—The trade of this port declined from Rs. 26·37 lakhs to Rs. 25·64 lakhs owing to smaller exports of niger seeds coastwise.

Vizagapatam.—Total trade fell from Rs. 20·88 lakhs to Rs. 19·85 lakhs owing to smaller exports of sugar, but there were slight increases in the shipments of jinjili seeds and myrabolams.

Other subordinate ports.—The trade of *Gopalpore* declined from Rs. 11·29 lakhs to Rs. 8·14 lakhs in consequence of smaller imports of cotton twist and yarn, rice and hardware coastwise. The total trade of *Masulipatam* improved from Rs. 12·98 lakhs to Rs. 17·84 lakhs. The foreign trade advanced by Rs. 3·17 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 1·68 lakhs as a result of larger exports of rice and paddy. There was a fall in the trade of *Pamban* from Rs. 19·13 lakhs to Rs. 14·36 lakhs. Smaller exports of coloured piece-goods to Ceylon caused a decrease of Rs. 1·89 lakhs under foreign trade and smaller imports of grain and pulse accounted for a decrease of Rs. 2·88 lakhs under coasting trade. The trade of *Kulasekarapatnam* declined from Rs. 23·04 lakhs to Rs. 19·25 lakhs as a result of smaller imports of grain and pulse and smaller exports of sugar coastwise. The trade of *Malpe* further developed from Rs. 15·28 lakhs to Rs. 16·44 lakhs in consequence of larger imports of grain and pulse coastwise. The trade of *Coondapoor* improved from Rs. 15·25 lakhs to Rs. 18·80 lakhs owing to larger exports of paddy. Larger imports of grain and pulse caused an increase in the trade of *Ponnani* from Rs. 16·55 lakhs to Rs. 17·82 lakhs.

ADMINISTRATION.

Receipts.—The total revenue receipts for the Presidency increased from Rs. 73,73,381 to Rs. 79,65,911 or by 8 per cent. The following statement shows how they were distributed between the chief port, the outports and land customs :—

—	1909–1910.			1910–1911.			1911–1912.		
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Miscellaneous receipts.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras ..	39,61,947	4,263	2,22,785	49,32,777	997	1,85,849	54,18,870	2,822	1,99,136
Outports—									
Cocanada ..	89,896	2,70,964	2,291	1,05,684	2,27,566	2,621	1,13,406	2,37,363	2,903
Masulipatam.	19,528	53,546	545	8,580	54,879	404	7,268	73,971	604
Negapatam.	1,15,318	28,167	2,456	1,24,447	61,128	3,713	1,28,565	75,572	3,058
Tuticorin ..	2,71,259	2,01,662	8,329	3,00,937	2,33,241	5,990	3,42,491	2,56,914	5,470
Tellicherry.	24,012	94	805	32,246	72	712	71,356	118	839
Calicut ..	82,497	219	4,625	1,30,020	190	4,611	1,43,050	291	5,332
Cochin ..	2,41,188	535	6,899	4,20,053	477	5,482	2,71,583	267	7,556
Other Ports.	1,19,282	1,01,730	13,983	1,37,941	1,49,808	9,695	1,30,075	1,58,027	9,643
Total ..	9,62,980	6,56,917	39,933	12,59,908	7,27,361	33,228	12,07,794	8,02,523	35,405
Land customs.	1,96,712	18,978	2,125	2,07,690	23,898	1,673	2,69,885	27,885	1,591
Grand, Total ..	51,21,639	6,80,158	2,64,843	64,00,375	7,52,256	2,20,750	68,96,549	8,33,230	2,36,132

Port of Madras.—The increase of Rs. 4,86,093 or 10 per cent. in import duty was chiefly due to larger importation of cotton piece-goods, petroleum, metals and manufactured articles. The bulk of the miscellaneous receipts consisted of excise duty on cotton manufactures amounting to Rs. 1,64,378 against Rs, 1,48,135 in the previous year.

Out ports.—There was a decrease of Rs. 52,114 under import duty and an increase of Rs. 75,162 under export duty. The decrease in import duty was the net result of smaller collections at the port of Cochin (—Rs. 1,48,470) on petroleum and larger receipts at the ports of Tuticorin (+Rs. 41,554) and Tellicherry (+Rs. 39,110) principally on petroleum and manufactured articles. The increase in export duty was collected chiefly at the ports of Tuticorin, Masulipatam and Negapatam, where the receipts under this head exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 23,673, Rs. 19,092 and Rs. 14,444 respectively.

Land customs.—Receipts under land customs increased from Rs. 2,33,261 to Rs. 2,99,361, of which Rs. 27,885 represented export duty on rice collected by the French Government on behalf of the Government of India. The receipts on the

Karaikal frontier amounted to Rs. 1,96,616 against Rs. 1,50,593, the duty collected on kerosene oil being Rs. 1,34,186 against Rs. 97,345 in 1910–1911 and on the Pondicherry frontier to Rs. 97,636 against Rs. 77,588. The stations round the settlements of Mahe and Yanam accounted for the balance of Rs. 5,109 against Rs. 5,080 in the previous year.

Disbursements.—The total disbursements on account of customs for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 5,10,572, those at the chief port being Rs. 2,80,447 as against Rs. 2,51,962 in 1910–1911. The increase of Rs. 28,485 is chiefly attributable to larger sums paid as refunds and drawbacks, which rose to Rs. 88,191 in 1911–1912 as against Rs. 61,100 in 1910–1911. The total disbursements for outports and land customs stations amounted to Rs. 2,30,125 as against Rs. 2,08,473 in 1910–1911, the increase in this case also being due to larger sums paid as refunds and drawbacks.

Cases adjudged under the Sea Customs Act.—The total number of offences dealt with under the Sea Customs Act during the year was 1,900 against 2,059 in the previous year. The total penalties and extra duties realized amounted to Rs. 10,229 and Rs 2,894 against Rs. 11,261 and Rs. 2,981, respectively in 1910–11. Of the total number of cases, 1,215 relate to the chief port and the remaining 685 to the outports. The nature of the offences and the amount of penalties imposed were as follows :—

Offences.	Number of cases.	Amount of penalties.
		RS.
(1) Undervaluation of goods	87	884
(2) Smuggling of goods	26	344
(3) Importation and exportation of prohibited articles	41	53
(4) Misdeclaration in value affecting duty	175	725
(5) Do. not affecting duty	36	35
(6) Infringement of copyright law	6	12
(7) Shortlanding and overlanding of goods	924	6,335
(8) Landing goods without boat notes	11	24
(9) Other offences	594	1,817
Total ..	1,900	10,229

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.—There were 234 infringements of the Act against 228 in the previous year. Of these, 197 occurred at the chief port and 37 at outports. A classified statement in the form prescribed by the Merchandise Marks Manual is appended.

Class of case.	I Passed without correction of marking or penalty.	II Passed on correction of marking without penalty.	III Passed with nominal penalty.	IV Passed with heavier penalty or reshipped or confiscated, subject to fine in redemption.	Total.
A. Application of counterfeit trade mark or false indication in respect of the person by whom goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
B. Application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which goods were made or produced—					
(1) as between the United Kingdom or British India and a foreign country.	20	20	128	..	168
(2) as between two foreign countries	..	..	1	..	1
C. Application of trade description that is false in other respects, namely—					
(1) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods.	..	..	..	..	..
(2) as to the time at which goods were made or produced.	..	..	..	..	..
(3) as to the mode of manufacture or production ..	1	..	..	..	1
(4) as to the material of which the goods are composed.	..	1	13	..	14
(5) as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright.	..	..	..	4	4 *
D. Length not properly stamped on piece-goods	5	10	31	..	46
Total ..	26	31	173	4	234

* Two reshipped and two confiscated.

Class "B" (application of false trade description or other indication in respect of the country in which the goods were made or produced). There were 169 cases under this class against 172 in the previous year. All these were in respect of the use of English descriptions which were either not accompanied by indication of origin or which had the indication not shown conspicuously or shown on a separate label.

Class "C" (application of trade description false in other respects). There were 19 cases under this class against 17 in the previous year. These were cases of false trade description in respect of mode of production, material or copyright.

Class "D" (Piece goods with the lengths not properly marked). Under this class, there were 46 cases against 39 in the previous year.

Some of the important cases are summarised below :—

(1) A consignment of tinctures was imported. These were labelled non-alcoholic but on test were found to contain spirit. The tinctures were confiscated subject to a redemption penalty which was paid.

(2) Two consignments of port wine of the manufacture of Holland and Germany were imported. The label on the bottles described the contents as superior Spanish Port Wine, while the name of the country of origin, Germany in one case and Holland in the other, was printed on the capsule only. Penalties were imposed and the consignments passed after the labels had been stamped with the country of origin.

(3) Six consignments of paints described as White Zinc Paint were imported. The result of the test of the Chemical Examiner showed that the paints were reduced 50 per cent. and above. The paints were passed after payment of penalties and after the percentage of reduction had been marked on the drums.

(4) Six consignments were described as "90 per cent. and 80 per cent. reduced turpentine." The test of the Chemical Examiner showed that only petroleum products were present, no trace of turpentine being detected. The goods were passed on payment of penalties and after amendment of the description.

(5) Nine consignments of cotton hose of German manufacture bore stamped inscriptions describing the hose as "Extra Superfine Diamond Black," without the country of origin being stamped on them. The goods were passed on payment of penalties after the country of origin had been legibly stamped on each pair.

(6) Three consignments of combs of German manufacture were imported. The combs bore on one side the words "Coronation Comb, June 22nd 1911" and on the other, the words "Made in Germany," printed in small scarcely legible characters. The consignment was passed after payment of penalty.

(7) Two consignments of feeding bottles were imported from Austria. The word "Patent" was blown on the glass bottles and the words "Patent and Export" were printed on the card-board boxes. There was no counter-indication of country of origin. A penalty was imposed and goods passed after the name of country of manufacture had been stamped on the boxes.

(8) Six consignments of matches made in Flanders were imported. On the labels was a picture of an Indian deity, together with some English and Tamil words. On the side labels the words "Made in Flanders" were printed. The goods were passed on payment of penalties.

(9) Five consignments of paper from the United States of America were found to be water-marked with the words "Titanic Bond," "Derby Bond" without any counter-indication of the country of manufacture. Penalties were imposed and the cases were cleared after the labels had been stamped with the country of origin.

The penalties realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,466 against Rs. 1,204 in the previous year.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.—The total production of yarn in the Presidency during the year under review amounted to 42,838,086 lbs. exceeding the previous year's outturn by 1,767,367 lbs. or by 4 per cent. This increase indicates a steadily growing demand for yarn of local manufacture.

The quantity of cloth manufactured increased from 7,846,696 lbs. in 1910–1911 to 7,840,738 lbs. or by 9 per cent. The increased demand for the cloth in India may be assigned as the reason for the expansion. The excise duty collected during

the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,378 against Rs. 1,48,135 while the amount of drawback paid further declined from Rs. 2,693 to Rs. 727. Dyed and coloured goods formed 63 per cent. of the total production, while bleached goods continued to be more in favour than grey ones.

The Act worked smoothly throughout the year and there were no breaches of the law.

Documents.—The documents, handled during the year comprised 58,682 bills of entry, 80,297 shipping bills, 20,198 import manifests, 20,164 export manifests, 37,015 other documents, or 216,356 in all. The number of documents amended was 10,839 and the amount of fees realized was Rs 3,674 against 10,905 and Rs. 3,984 respectively in the previous year.

Statistical Publications.—The amount realized by the sale of statistical publications was Rs. 7,645 against Rs. 7,990 in the previous year and the cost incurred in preparing them—excluding the monthly statement of imports and exports for the chief port and the supplement for out ports, which are printed at the Government Press—was Rs 5,467 against Rs. 5,363 in the previous year. As revised classified lists of articles have been received from the Government of India some modifications will be introduced into the statistical publications.

Appeals.—Fourteen appeals were preferred under the Sea Customs Act against 22 in the previous year, three to the Government of Madras, four to the Board of Revenue, five to Collector of Customs, Madras, and two to Circle Inspectors. In six cases the original orders were reversed, one by the Government of Madras, one by the Board of Revenue, two by the Collector of Customs, Madras, and two by the Circle Inspectors.

Administrative changes.—At the commencement of the year there were 40 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade and 31 open to coasting trade only. One of the first group and six of the second group were closed during the year, and the port of Baruva was transferred from the first to second group. Thus at the close of the year there were 38 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade and 26 open to coasting trade only. All the ports open to foreign trade, with the exception of Masulipatam, Kayalpatnam and Kulasekarapatnam, and all Land Customs stations were inspected during the year by the Collector or one of the Assistant Collectors. In addition, 7 ports open to coasting trade were also inspected. The auditor carried out inspections of all important ports during the year. No irregularities of importance were discovered.

Establishment.—Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., took charge of the office of Collector of Customs from the Officiating Collector Mr. G. A. Thomas, B.A., I.C.S., on the 18th November 1911. Mr. G. N. Bower, B.A., continued as Assistant Collector during the year under review, while Mr. F. Buckney, B.A., an Officiating Assistant Collector, was confirmed as such with effect from 22nd December 1911. The latter officer was granted privilege leave for a month from 15th June 1911, the former attending to the duties of both the Assistant Collectors during the above period. The Auditor M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chettiyar, who was appointed sub. *pro tem.* during the previous year was confirmed as Auditor from 1st April 1911. Mr. A. H. Jackman became Second Appraiser from 1st April 1911, on Mr. W. A Marcar's retirement and officiated as Head Appraiser from 1st February 1912. The Audit Department under M.R.Ry. G. Subbiah Chetty continued to do useful work throughout the year. Special acknowledgements are due to Mr. Bower for his useful inspection work and to Mr. Buckney for his supervision of the statistical section and the annual Trade Review.

MADRAS,
20*th May* 1912.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.